RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL XIV NO 134- BOMBAY TUESDAY. JUNE 8. 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign:
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEADOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
12 June	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31st ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21st ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,082
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2nd Oct	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
23rd ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

XThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 15th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ...	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,883
29th ,,	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
9th June	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
9th ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
11th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday, & Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU ..	0028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	13 May	27 May
Borneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,864	29 ,,	10 June
*Helmet Maru ..	Y. Ooma	4,364	13 June	20th ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,850	23 ,,	7th July

o Proceeds to Karachi.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options
Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.
WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—
DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"
one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds	F 43,196,861
	£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business tranasacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	,,	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - -	,,	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	,,	1,64 16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	,,	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887

Bombay Offices:—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen ?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111,
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

"B. C. P. W." **ASVAN**— Best Nervine Tonic.

"B. C. P. W." **PYREX**— Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouchers.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERTS, 4 CLERKS for States. Apply with two annas stamp ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI.
A R3237

WANTED—A B.A. with Science or a B.Sc. Apply stating terms and qualifications. CHAIRMAN, Sadashivgad Education Society, Sadashivgad, Karwar.
A R3247

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3253

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Durga Mahal, opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

SALARY Rs. 60-260 p.m. IN 30 DAYS—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Two days' FREE trial. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Hawaid College, Rawalpindi
T.S.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Rashtriya Mahavidyalaya, Digha Ghat, Patna a Professor of Economics able to teach in Hindustani upto the B.A., standard. Pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Only those with faith in National Education need apply AT ONCE, stating age, qualifications minimum salary required, etc. PRINCIPAL.
A 26748

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for Hindus only, one Airy BLOCK on 2nd Floor at Chaupatty Road. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College.
C R3290

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI; Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3283

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED—CHEMICAL LABORATORY APPARATUS and FURNITURE. Apply Box No. 1703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3292

PERSONAL.

WANTED—ADDRESS of Mr. AYAR, Civil Engineer of Cabat. Apply Rasoolji Building, Carnac Road, 1st Floor.
P R3295

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—All morning lectures commence 10th June, 8 a.m. (S. T.), Gt. Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R3294

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murshen Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A VERTICAL STEAM BOILER of about 4 H..P. Apply Box 1702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3291

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Lenoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 6, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Valawa St Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ON and from 10th June, 1926, Pursik and Mumbra Stations on this railway will be TEMPORARILY CLOSED for passenger traffic and a temporary flag station opposite Mumbra Station for passenger traffic only will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June, 1926.
26723

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WILL anyone knowing anything of an East Indian Christian, aged about 30, clean shaven, height 5ft. 6in., having tattoo marks B.J.G.R.Y. on left forearm, please communicate with DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Bandra.
R3293

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE ALIGARH.

THE new session begins from the 16th of June, 1926. Candidates for admission may join in June or in October, 1926, but they must apply, before coming here to join, on the prescribed printed form to be obtained from the Principal's Office.

Prospectus will be sent on receipt of half anna stamp to cover postage.

A. M. KUREISHY, M.A.,
Principal,
Intermediate College,
M. U. Aligarh.
26750

NOTICE.

A scholarship called the "VASANJI LAXMIDAS SCHOLARSHIP" of the value of Rs. 20 per month is available to a poor deserving Hindu student, studying in the Colleges of the Deccan Education Society, Poona. Preference will be given to a deserving student of the Bhatia Community. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) K. R. KANITKAR,
Principal,
Fergusson College, Poona.
26694

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The next session starts on 5th July, 1926.

THE LAST DATE OF APPLICATION for admission in the prescribed form to reach the Office is 15th June, 1926. For Circular and application form for Mechanical and Electrical Courses only. Apply with eight annas postage stamps to the PRINCIPAL.
26303

THE DECCAN COLLEGE POONA.

RE-OPENS on June 22nd. Applications for hostel accommodation, which must be accompanied by an advance of Rs. 4, whether from old or new students must reach the SUPERINTENDENT before June 12th at the latest, and applicants must state therein the date of passing all University Examinations and marks obtained. The results of Room-distribution will be communicated to applicants by June 16th. Rooms will be forfeited unless the applicant is present in person on June 22nd. Provision is now made for teaching French and Latin to all classes.

H. G. RAWLINSON,
Principal.

29th May, 1926.
C26702

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS POTATO STARCH.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Shavaksha J. Daruvalla, of 21, Elphinstone Circle.

100 bags Potato Starch (ex. s. s. "Streefkerk").

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1790 of 1925.

Dr. FRAMROZE RUTTONJI PAREKH, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Rd., outside the Fort, Medical Practitioner. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) KAIKHUSHRU BEJONJI SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, 11th Lane, but now temporarily residing in London, Merchant and (2), GEORGE A. KELMAN, of London, Christian English inhabitant, carrying on business in London at 9 10, Mallow Street, under the name style and firm of Messrs. G. A. Kelman and Company. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 10th day of November, 1920, it was ordered that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-three and annas twelve for debt and simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rupees Eleven thousand from the 24th day of July, 1925, till payment and the costs of this suit when taxed.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 30th day of April, 1926, the following moveable property was attached, viz., samples of piece-goods, crockery, shoes, etc., (some loose and some packed in boxes).

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale of moveable property, dated the 18th day of May, 1926, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th day of June, 1926, at 4 O'clock p.m. (S.T.) in a room at Cavasji Patel Street, within the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DASTUR AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

26752

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MEGHJI CHAMPSEY alias MEGJI CHAMSI alias MEGHJI CHAMPSI, late of Bombay, a Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Bharmal Padamsey's shop Golpitha, opposite Kharva Gully, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

UBHAIYA MONSEY, of Bombay, Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum, opposite Kelewadi Palon Virji's shop, outside the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney of Bai Koraibai, widow of the said Meghji Champsey of Cutch Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Kodaya. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of May, 1926.

Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C26755

AMUSEMENTS.

Starring VILMA BANKY and RONALD COLMAN,
A Powerful super drama of Life and Love amid shot and shell.
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SHARE MARKET.

Bombay. June, 7.

Mill shares remained easier with limited business. Anybig fluctuations are not expected at present. We quote Fazal 486/4, Pearl 473/12, Crescent 181/4, Dyeing 886/4 Indore 393/12, Century 372/8, Central 512/8, Swadeshi 483/12.

Tata Steel was firm and Hydro Power and Andhra were also steady.

Tramways were in request at 121/4, Bank and Railways are very firm with scrip very scarce.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	84
Baroda	50	4	80
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	53
Central	25	1⅝	27 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1705
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	445
Union	7⅜		3 13 XD
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		11 4
Central India Mining.	10	4½	24
Indian Cement O.	350		42 8
Katni Cement O.	100		55
Katni Cement D.	40		135
Punjab Cement O.	10		4
Shivrajpure	10	Y	77 41 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	930
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Province	100	7¾ p.c.	120
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	89
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	84
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajganj	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	102
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710 XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		168 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		235
Scindia Steam	30—0—14—9		11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		650
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		970
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	121 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	55
Surat Electricity	100		62
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1008 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	940 XD
Tata Power O.	1,000		455
Tata Power P.	1,000		725
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500		250
Fort	475		175
Harvey & Sahapathy.	500	20-35	930
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		210
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		1100
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		161 4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		13
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	513 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	136 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0 4 0	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		200
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	315
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	130
Tata Iron Pref.	100		50 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		61 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		25 12
Thacker	50		125
Telephone	50	ly	24
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15		4 12
New India	25	ly	20
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	925
Vulcan	10	0-6 0	3
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	415
Alliance	100		40
Apollo	50		6 4
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	886 4
Bombay Industrial	100		11
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175
Broach Fince Counts	250		35
Century	100	20y	372 8
Central India O.	100	16	512 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	427 8
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		127 8
Coorla	100		140
Crescent	100	nil	181 4
Currimbhoy	250		300
David	500		350
Dawn	250	40	670
Diamond O.	100		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10		0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabancy	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O.	100		20 8
Emperor Edward	500		275
Fazulbhoy	250	25	846 4
Finlay	100	nil	117 8
Framjee Petit	1,000		500
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	107 8
Gold Mohur	100		5 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	387 8
Indian Woollen	50		2 8
Jamshed O.	250		0
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		00
Kilachand	25		4
Kohinoor	500		1000
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4225
Madhora Scindia	100		13
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		87 8
Madras United	250	15	460
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1800
Mathradas	100		120
Meyer Sassoon	100		86 4
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2150
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		130
Mysore	50	5	123 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	140
New Great Eastern	300	10y	306
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	473 12
Phoenix	100	10	400
Premier	100		36 4
Sassoon Cotton	100		18
Sassoon Silk	500		575
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7450
Simplex	250		112 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		32 8
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	483 12
Swan	100	8	132 8
Tata Mill O.	500		115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1910
Vishnu P.	500	35	550
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 7

Ahmedabad				415
Bombay Cotton				345
Bombay Dyeing	893-12	893-12	885	886-4
Century	375	375	371 4	372-8
Central India				512-8
Colaba Land				127-8
Crescent				182-8
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy	845	847-8,	842-	846-4
Finalay				117-8
Globe				45
Gokak				107-8
Indian Bleaching				175
Indore Malwa				393-12
Kohinoor				1000
Madhowjee				87-8
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				864
Mysore				105
New Great	306-4	306-4	300	300
Pearl	472-8	475	472-8	473-12
Pabany				220
Phoenix				112 8
Simplex				482-8
Swadeshi				485
Swan Mills				132-8
Tata Mill				115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				161-4
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord.				468-12 121-4
Bundi Cement				11-4
Central India Mining				24
Indian Cement				42-8
Katni Cement Ord.				52-8
Shivarajpur				41-8
Tata Hydro	992-8, 1010, 992-8, 1003-12			
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	25-2, 25-14, 25-2, 25-12			
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	58-12 61-14, 58-12 61-4			

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES IN TROUBLE

Seargent Hill of the Yellow Gate Police Station placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Ahmed Usman, a Port Trust peon, Vithal Ladoba, Assistant Shed Superintendent of the Port Trust and Leonard Waters the Shed Superintendent of the Port Trust on Monday morning and asked for their remand for 10 days.

Ahmed Usman who had a piece of white and blue voile cloth tied round his waist was on Masjid Bunder Road on Friday morning when he was arrested by the police on suspicion. In his statement before the police, he pointed out a pinjra in No. 9 shed of the Victoria Docks where several pieces and takas of cashmere and voile cloth, stoves, batteries, lamps, etc. were found. In another box also several coloured voi takas were found. The accused further stated that accused Nos. 2 and 3 under whom he was working as a peon, had on several occasions given him pieces of cloth and other articles to be taken to the house of the Shed Superintendent at Sankli Street. He also pointed out the shop of the tailor of accused No. 3. The tailor identified the accused No. 1 as one who brought him the cloth for making garments for accused No. 3.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

Accused No. 3 was arrested on Monday morning and on his house being searched one stove and one electric light similar to those found in the pinjra were found.

The second accused was also arrested and his room was also searched but nothing was found. The Police are making further inquiries.

Mr. Shertukde who appeared for accused No. 2 applied for bail, and orders were passed to release the second accused on a bail of Rs. 2,000 with one surety for the like amount. The surety was to deposit Rs. 690 in cash with the Court.

The first and the third accused were remanded to police custody till June 16th.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 7.

A fall of 7 points in old crop and 10 to 6 points in new crop in New York futures was reported on Saturday. A further drop of 8 points in old crop and 6 to 11 points in new crop has been reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation on reports of favourable weather. Liverpool was reported unchanged to 2 points up on Saturday, whilst to-day it has been reported about 10 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The weather is more favourable, rain having fallen in the droughty areas. Should the favourable weather continue, we may see a further decline, but advise purchases in weak markets.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 5th instant as under:—

"Although weather is more favourable, trade buying interest is increasing."

In sympathy with the moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 lower with Broach July-August at Rs. 348 and gradually declined to Rs. 345 on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 345¼. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 345¼ and closed quiet at the same rate. Shroffs were sellers whilst Commission Houses were buyers.

New Broach April-May opened at Rs. 331 and going up by half a rupee gradually gave way to Rs. 328½ on Shroffs sellinig and closed at Rs. 328¾. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 330 and closed easier at Rs. 328, Shroffs being sellers, whilst December-January opened at Rs. 311 nominal, and improved to Rs. 314 on Commission Houses buying. On general selling the market closed easier at Rs. 312. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted Rs. 262 and Rs. 255 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, June 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	328¼
Fully Good Broach July/August	345½
Fully Good Bengal July	262
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	255
Fine Oomra July	328½
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	312¼

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	329
Fully Good Broach July/August	345
Fully Good Bengal July	261
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	255
Fine Oomra July	328
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	313
Good Southerns June	314

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

M G Bengal—Superfine 283, Fine 268, F Good 258, Good 250.

M G Surat—Superfine 415, Fine 410, F Good 400, Good 390.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 335, Fine 325, F Good 310.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 370, Fine 360, F Good 345.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 358, Fine 348, F Good 333.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 358, Fine 350, F Good 342, Good 334.

M G Southerns—F Good 325, Good 315, F G Fair 305.

M G Punjab/Americans—Superfine 360, Fine 358, F Good 350, Good 342.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80 .....
Bengal Fine M G	260/65 .....
Bengal F G M G	245/50 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab-Americans FG MG	355/60 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	337/45 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40 .....
Arvi Fine M G	335/40 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/45 .....
Broach F G M G	325/35 .....
Muthia Fine M G	270/80 .....
Muthia F G M G	260/70 .....
Dharwar	....
Coompta M G	350/55 .....
Westerns M G	315/25 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	360/65 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	390/400 .....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30 .....
Dhollera F G M G	320/30 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 7th

In full-pressed Bales	4-6 26	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,88,882	2,90,473
Central India ..	164	3,62 035	3,25,336
Barsi and Nagar ..	191	2,11,990	1,46,849
Hyderabad-Gaorani	57	73,405	94,571
Beras		4,69 344	5,61,933
Central Provinces ..	130	2,42,338	2,54,954
Total Comras ..	542	16,47,994	17,25,116
Dholera	2.209	2,56,302	2,51,576
N.W. Provinces ..		1.28.357	1.31,246
Rajputana	246	1,00 361	70,090
Sind-Punjab ..		2.85,829	3.56,276
Broach		3,10,983	4.77,425
Ocompta & Dharwar	1.177	1,05,603	1.24,150
Westerns-Northerns	330	68,425	64,123
Cocconada		1,991	1,262
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1,041	35,538	27,634
Persian		3,851	4.123
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	227	62,088	44,130
Comtlia, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total ..	5,772	30,27,726	32,94,289

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	1st Sept. to 27th May This year	Last year
Europe	1.735	4,84,276	5,77,077
Japan & China ..	14.505	15 57,021	15,94,779
Coast Ports ..		21,761	20,047
Up country by Rail.		80,883	13,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		30,133	61,896
Total ..	16,240	21,74,077	22,07,222

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, June 6

Total in Sight 15,573,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 331.000 bales.
American Visible Supply 3,332,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 155,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 377,000 bales.
Total Sales 21,000 bales.
East Indian Saes 1,200 bales
East Indian Stock 27,000 bales
East Indian Forwarded 6,500 bales.
East Indian Imports 1,000 bales.
American Afloat 85,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 14,000 bales.
Total Afloat 203,000 bales.
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 219,000 bales.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 5.

Discount Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 9/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 10 7/8.

METAL REPORT.

London, June 6

Tin Block £262

LINSEED

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 16 3/4 June/July, Quoted,
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—30/7 1/2 July/Aug Offered
31 Sep/Dec Paid

New York, June 5.

Demand Bilts 4.86.12.

London, June 6

Exchange on London in Paris 157.50.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.43½
Exchange on London in Italy 129.10.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th June, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	5,772
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,044
Linseed	7,331
Rape, etc.	883
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	676
Castorseed	3,858
Rice	3,547
Myrabollams	3,458
Cottonseed	4,484
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,362
Juwar	7,467
Masur	Nil
Barley	282
Bajri	1,516
	Tons.
Coal	477

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 7.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1140.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1210.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1195.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 7/16
London—Paris Frcs 157.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 156.00.
London—Rome Liras 128.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market steady, dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 7.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 4 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, June 7.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-7-6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/8 July.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/8 Aug.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 68/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 68/12 July.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 68/9 Aug.

London, June 5.

Bar gold ready, £84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 30-2.
Silver forward d. 30-2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 7.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1085
American Dollars	276 1/4
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	200½
Japan	130
Singapore	156¾
Market steady.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 6

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	22.07
Amsterdam	12.11 1/8
Switzerland	25.13
Belgium	155.87
Athens	387.50
Prague	164.25
Warsaw	50.00

THE METAL MERCHANTS', CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 7.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	¾	56	8	0
Brass, German	2	55	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 7.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2				
Copper German	3/4	58	0	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Lead, country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	4	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 7.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 78/1.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 95/12.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 103/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free 1928 Rs. 107/4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 101
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 103
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 107/4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 109
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 114/8
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 116/8.
6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 7.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

	Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard Per lb.	1 2 0
Century ,,	1 1 6
Hindustan ,,	1 1 6
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	1 2 0
Phoenix ,,	1 1 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	1 1 6
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	1 1 3
Kaliamardan ,,	1 1 3
Daud Sahib ,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1 2 6
Hindustan ,,	1 1 9
David Mill ,,	1 2 3
Apollo ,,	1 2 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay D	1 2 0
Gold Mohor ,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—	
Textile (Hand) Per lb.	1 0 9
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 0 9
Century (Bugle) ,,	1 0 6
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	1 0 6
Sakuntala ,,	1 0 6
Sundari Brand ,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 2 9
Jacob E D ,,	1 1 6
Century ,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 1 6
Century ,,	1 1 9
Jacob E. D. ,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata ,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed ,,	4 4 0
Century ,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ,,	4 12 0
Hindustan No. 902 ,,	4 14 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill ,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5890 Sholapur ,,	11 8 0
ABRUN NO 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney ,,	8 10 0
Hindustan ,,	8 14 0
E D Rachael ,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century ,,	1 0 0
Textile ,,	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 0 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per piece	2 10
777 Crescent ,,	2 9
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta Per lb.	1 5 6
Great ,,	1 5 0
Phoenix ,,	1 5 6
Standard	
Remark:—Market dull.	

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SCULPTOR

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KANTILAL MANILAL & Co., Princess St., Bombay.

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Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture on "Future of Indian Art" by Mr. S. Faizee Rahamin at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Polling Day for Byculla Ward Municipal Bye-Election. Polling at Clare Road.

Harwood League Football—G. I. P. vs. R. A. —Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

Harwood League Football—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League Football—Matunga Hindus vs. G. I. P.—Oval.

THURSDAY, June 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football—Gymkhana "B" vs. R. A. M. C.—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 11.

B.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League Football—G. I. P. (Mat.) vs. Swiss—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League Football—Police vs. "Times of India"—Oval.

SATURDAY, June 12.

S. S. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m., connecting s. s. Malwa at Aden.

Harwood League Football—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Staffords—Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	une 1st to	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	0 00	0 00	15 83
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 00	0 00	0 00	14 09
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	0 00		

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 6th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Cathay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S. T.).

FUTURE OF INDIAN ART.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students Union and the Young Men's Parsee Association, Mr. S. Faizee Rahamin will deliver a public lecture on "Future of Indian Art" with magic lantern slides at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

A NEW FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the Free Night School of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga Branch, for the special use of the Mang Garudies in the locality, will be performed at the Development Chawl No. 13, Naigaum, at 6.45 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). Slates, pencils, books, etc., will be provided free of cost to the pupils. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

HONOUR FOR AN ENGINEER.

Mr. G. B. Soparkar has successfully passed the qualifying exmination for direct Fellowship of the Srveyors' Institution (F. S. I.) and has bee, elected an Associate Member of the British Town Planning Institute of London (A. I. T. P. Inst.). Mr. Soparkar, who is an L.C.E. of the Bombay University, has a record of over 15 years' experience in the profeson. He is at present acting as Assistant Consulting Surveyor in the Town Planning and Valuation Department of the Government of Bombay.

POWELL CO.-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, LD

The 2nd annual general meeting of the N. Powell and Co.'s Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, which was organised by the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Saturday last at the Company's Workshop at Lamington Road Dr. Balasaheb Nair presiding. The report of the last year's working was read and the annual balance sheet was submitted. Both were unanimously adopted. The membership of the Society was at the end of March last 76 During the year under report about Rs 3,500 were advanced as loans to members at the rate of two pies per rupee per month as interest. The net profit realised by the Society during the year amounted to Rs. 362-14 which includes the sums of Rs. 150 and Rs. 37-4 which were received as donations from the proprietors, the latter being the amount of fines levied from the workmen during the year by way of discipline. Out of the profits a dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum was declared on the share capital. The Managing Committee for the current year was then elected.

NAMING HORNBY-BALLARD ROAD

MORE SUGGESTIONS

People whose minds are soaked in utilitarianism may ask very pertinently—What's in a name? And quite rightly too, sometimes. A great deal of dust has been raised recently over the question of naming some of the important roads in the city. The controversy seems to be never ending. In the Corporation every member has his pet name, and each differs from his neighbour. Some people have a *penchant* for past and forgotten governors, or municipal commissioners, or police commissioners at that. But recently with the incoming of Nationalists in the Corporation things have somewhat improved. Nationalists have made themselves felt, and the Municipal Commissioner is compelled by force of circumstances to agree to naming certain streets in the city after Indian patriots, who in their life time were not exactly the favourites of the Government, and who never were knighted or even made Rao Bahadurs! A few months ago the Corporation decided to name the new Dadar Bridge after Lokamanya Tilak, who never was a Responsivist in his life as all the response he had got from Government was about ten years of jail life, and in the course of discussion the Commissioner said that he would be able to name the new Hornby-Ballard Road after the Lokamanya, if necessary.

It was thought that the matter ended there. But we counted without our host, and a new Rip van Winkle has arisen from his long sleep, who sports the name of Mr. A. Jeejeebhoy, and he is anxious to take a hand in the naming of the Hornby-Ballard Road. He is inspired. He has a fertile mind and his suggestions bear the stamp of originality. He asks the Corporation to name that unfortunate road as "Bottlewala Road." The reason is simple. His ambition lies in commemorating the great gift of our rulers by which, Lord Sinha became "the first Indian raised to the peerage." In case of refusal of this paltry favour, he is content to name the road after "the first Parsi Baronet"—hence the suggestion of "Bottlewalla Road." He confidently opines that "Bottlewalla Road" would be acceptable to all. There were very patriotic gentlemen in the Corporation, but none of them suggested either the first Baronet, or the first lord, in India for the naming of a road. There is already a Jamsetji Road in the City as the writer of the letter might have found, if he knew Bombay better. His further suggestion about calling the road after Dadabhai Naoroji seems to be merely a camouflage, and he does not press it seriously.

GONDAL STATE.

SUBJECTS' GRIEVANCES

Under the auspices of the Gold, Silver and Jewellery Mahomedan Merchants' Manda, of Zaveri Bazar of Bombay, a public meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to protest against the unjust treatement meted out to the Hindu-Muslim subjects of Gondal State.

COUNTERFEITING BANK-MARK.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.

The case in which the National Bank of India charged Tejumal Khumalji, a Marwari gold and silver merchant with counterfeiting their property mark by preparing a counterfeit die and stamping it on the gold bars to sell them as those of the National Bank came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Monday.

Mr. Binning, appeared for the complainant Bank while Rao Bahadur Setalwad with Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Binning stated that owing to the intervention of several friends the parties had come to a compromise on certain terms. The accused had agreed to sign a statement in which he expressed regret for selling gold bars with a National Bank mark and authorized the Bank to publish it if necessary. He also agreed to pay Rs. 5,000/- to the Bank for legal and other expenses the Bank would after taking actual expenses hand over the balance to the St. George's Hospital. The accused undertook not to sell any more gold bars with the counterfeit mark and to inform the Bank as to how the mark was stamped. The 34 bars seized by the police were to be given back to the accused and he would melt them down, while the bars were to be returned to the Bank.

The Magistrate marked the case as compounded.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FIRST LL.B. RESULTS.

Mr. B S Mysore wins the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.

Mr. N K Petigara wins the Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship.

FIRST CLASS.—(In order of Merit).

N K Petigara; M M Nadkarni; M H M S Sidiki; B S Mysore.

SECOND CLASS.

S S Agarkar, A J Baptista, A P Barot, A N Baxi, P R Damle, E A Dastur, S G Joseph D'Costa, D V Desai, H P Desai, H S Desai, M D Desai, V V Ghotge, S V Gupte, I F Haskell, G A Ijwani, K B Irani, S A Joglekar, K G Khare, R B Kotwal, R M Kulkarni, A V Lawate, P N Majmudar G R Mankikar, G G Mantri, P R Mehta, J St. A Menezes, M S Menon, N V Modi, U A Mudbidri, R P Munshi, M V Nachane, J R Nazareth, P V Pakvasa, V R Paralkar, M K Parikh, M S Patankar, K P Phatak, P V Rao, S Manohar Pershad, V D Salgaonkar, R G Samant, K Seshadriengar, C D Shah, C N Sheh, J C Shah, M C Shah, S F B Tyabji, G V Vaidya, K M Vakil, R B Vasavada, S D Vimadalal, R H Ambale, A R Badakere, G S Badkundri, B R Balse, B B Bhanddiwad, V V Bhandiwad, P K Bhapkar, B Bharmasagar, H R Bondade, S R Bondade, M B Channappagowdar, C B R Chavan, T S Datar, M V Date, C D Gumaste, V S Gupte, A V Hasabnis, D V Joshi, R G Joshi, R W Joshi, T Kempaiya, R B Khadilkar, N G Kher, S V Krishnamoorthy Rao, A B Kulkarni, G K Kulkarni, R D Kulkarni, S R Kulkarni, R D Naniwadekar, H K Narasimhachar, H N Pallegar, C V Pandya, L D Patel, K R I Raghavachar, K N Raghuvanshi, V D Sahane, K N Shantagiri, T M Sheth, L V Shirol, B B Thakor, K S Todkar, M D Vidwans, K A Walvekar, M H Apte.

PASS CLASS.

V P Acharya, N R Bande, D G Bhalerao, M J Bhatt, P R Burkule, A S Deshpande, K R Dikshit, G S Gupte, S Isaac, P B Joshi, V M Jukar, D V Kelkar, V R Kotwal, B Krishna Rao, D T Muzumdar, B G Nargund, J M Oza, B V Paranjape, N J Paranjape, A P Parikh, H P Parikh, R V Patwardhan, V K Patwardhan, N L Pethkar, N H Rau, P A Salvi, R K Shah, G R A Shaikh, V M Sheth, W G Shetye, J K Soonavala, G B Swadi, V S Talpade, K M Thakore, D P Trivedi, C Vasudeva Rao, N D Vessuna, N B Yadav, M H Apte, V G Athavale, Y N Bhide, B S Dingare, G R Gaikaiwari, N K Gharpure, B M Girji, S G Godbole, P T Gupte, N M Hungund, K B Inamdar, G D Jadeja, N A Jahagirdar, R K Jeurkar, B M Kanitkar, S K Kumbhojkar, V S Lutimath, D V Mhaskar, G R Misal, A B Mitare, D M Nadgir, G S Neginhal, S T Pappu, R A Patil, V R Rane, S P Samannah, Y S Sathe, R B Shah, T M Shah, V R Vasudeva Sastry, D Veera Setty, S K Wodeyar.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the second LL.B examination.

C N Aphale, S P Bilimoria, H M Fozdar, A M Mehta, R P Mehta, M J Mistree, Natesa Ramachandran, G H Rau, C K Shah, G M Shah, K B Sukthankar, G K Acharya, D N Benegal, C D Chitalia, R D Cooper, D A Dandekar, K K Dastoor, K A Davar, D R Gemawat, S S Gunari, P G Lakhani, Y V Mulay, C E Nadam, G G Paranjape, C U Patel H D Patel, D J Pathare, D N Shah, N Venkatarangaiengar, V V Vidwans, R D Bhingare, G M Deshpande, R V Deshpande, G N Karare, P N Sant, J K Sathe, G M Umarani, Chowdiya Narayana Rao, K N Datar, V K Deshpande, B R Digh, V H Karmarkar, A P Kulkarni, T Madiah, F I Rahimtoola, R S Talegaonkar, G M Vaidya.

ELECTRIFIED TRAIN SERVICE.

It is hoped to have the electric service via the Harbour Branch extended to Thana by the 21st June, and the main line section from Victoria Terminus to Kurla by about 1st September next.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m of Monday:—

Small-pox 9 attacks and 4 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 76. Total mortality this day last year was 68.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

NOTABLE SUCCESSES.

This year the Chanda Ramji School sent up 5 girls for the School Leaving Certificate Examination out of whom 4 passed. One feature of this year's result is that two of these girls carried away scholarships. Miss Mani Desai is awarded Dr. Dadabhai Nawroji scholarship for obtaining the highest number of marks in English, and Miss Subadra Dave carries away Miss Yamunabai Dalvi scholarship for standing first in Sanskrit.

LOAN AND BONDS.

In a Press communique, the Dy. Controller of the Curriency, Bombay, states:—The Government of India 4 per cent Loan has been closed to subscriptions in cash and 1926 Bonds.

Subscription of 1927 and 1928 Bonds will still be received up to the 26th June.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS.

ABSENCE OF SEVERAL JUDGES.

An atmosphere of dullness and inactivity marked the re-opening on Monday of the Bombay High Court after the summerr vacation owing to the absence of several judges including the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten.

JUSTICE MARTIN HELD UP AT COLOMBO.

Sir Amberson Marten who was to have entered upon his new appointment on Monday in succession to Sir Norman Macleod has been held up at Colombo by slight indisposition on his way back from Australia where he had gone for a holiday during the summer vacation. Information has been received that he is now better and that he will start by the first available steamer.

ACTING CHIEF JUDGE.

Pending the arrival of Sir Amberson, Sir Lallubhai Shah has been appointed the Acting Chief Justice by the Bombay Government.

Out of the six judges that normally constitute the Original Side, only two judges, Mr. Justice Kemp and Mr. Justice Mirza, took their seats yesterday. The Appellate Side, however, had its full complement of judges, Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Percival presiding over the first Court, and Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonker over the second Court.

The two vacancies on the bench created by the resignations of Mr. Justice Kajiji and Mr. Justice Taraporewalla have not yet been filled up.

SIR L. A. SHAH.

TO ACT AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

A Bombay Government Gabetie extraordinary issued on Monday states that His Excellency, the Governor in Council has appointed the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Kt., to act as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay until the return of the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Kt.

AN OLD PARSI COMMITS SUICIDE.

An inquest touching the death of one Kharshedji Framjee Poonegar, a Parsi gentleman aged 60 years was held at the Coroner's court on Monday morning.

It appeared that the deceased was suffering from some skin disease for some time past. He was treated at the Parsi General Hospital and the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, but he was not cured. His body was found on the railway lines near the Wodehouse Road Bridge at Colaba in the early hours of Monday morning by an engine driver. The deputy station master, Colaba was informed and the body was removed to the morgue. The head and the trunk of the body were found quite apart.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RS. 6,000 MISSING FROM A SHOP.

Dhampatlal Dahyabhai, banker having his shop at Sheikh Memon Street found a sum of Rs. 6,000 in currency notes missing from his shop on Saturday last at about 1 p.m. He suspected Purushottamsing Mandalsing, his clerk, who was in charge of the shop. The police who were informed arrested Purusothamsing on suspicion, but nothing was found from him.

As inquiries were in progress, Sub-Inspector Savant placed the accused before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Mondnay morning and prayed for a remand.

His Worship passed orders remanding the accused in Police custody till June 16.

ARRESTED OF THEFT FOR CHEQUE BOOK.

Chel Beharilal Sham Beharilal, a Hindu in the employ of Messrs. Harichand Kapoor and Sons, was arrested on the 5th instant and was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning.

It anpeared that Messrs. Harichand Kapoor and Sons in whose employ the accused was had lost a cheque book conteaining 16 blank cheques and five blank cheques from another cheque book Out of the 21 lost cheques the accused had presented eight cheques at the Punjan National Bank and had drawn a sum of Rs. 20,100/ between 6-4-26 and 11-5-26. On inquiries being made a sum of Rs. 16,200 in cash and fixed deposit savings account and hundics plus clothing and jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 800 were recovered from the accused. The lost cheque book containing eleven blank cheques was also recovered.

As inquiries in the case were not completed the accused was remanded to police custody till the 17th instant.

THREE MONTHS FOR LOITERING.

For loitering at late hours in the night and not giving sufficient reasons for his doing so Jaffer Haji Ahmed a 60 year old reputed thief was placed before Mr. N. T. Jangalwala at the Mazagon Police Court on Monday morning.

The accused was found loitering in Kamatipura 1st lane on March 23, and was arrested by the police.

The Magistrate convicted nim and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PULLING EMERGENCY CHAIN

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Mr. Sadashiv Malhar Deshpande of Vile Parle was prosecuted by the Prosecuting Officer of the Watch and Ward Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, before Mr. K. G. Gunjikar, the First Class City Magistrate, Bandra, on a charge of pulling the emergency chain without reasonable and sufficient cause.

The Watch and Ward Inspector Phanse prosecuted, while the accused conducted the defence in person.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed:—

"The accused is prosecuted for having pulled the emergency chain without reasonable and sufficient cause. The accused admits having pulled the chain but pleads that the door of the compartment was locked and as no one turned up to open the door though he called out repeatedly and as the train moved on, he pulled the chain, as he did not want to be locked up in the train. It was night time; he did not know how far he would be over-carried and he feared that would be very late at night, when he would be able to return home.

PROSECUTION FAILS.

"It is in evidence that the door of the compartment in which the accused travelled, was locked and that it was opened with a key by a railway official after the train was stopped. This fact deposed to, by the defence witness Mr. Pethe, lends support to the statement of the accused.

The prosecution witness, Ramchandra does not prove anything. The Deputy Station Master, Umakant, states that there were five porters present at the station, that he asked them, why the door was not opened and they stated that no one called them. The Station Master's report on which the prosecution had been sanctioned states that several passengers from the same compartment were got down. This has not been proved and is inconsistent with the evidence in the case.

"The reason that led the accused to pull the chain lies in the omission of the Railway in providing the necessary facility to the passengers to get down. I do not see why the passengers should have to shout for the Railway Subordinates to open the doors. In these circumstances I cannot say that the accused had no reasonable and sufficient cause and so I acquit the accused."

A NORDEN & COY'S REPORT.

May 6th, 1926.

COTTON.

The market since our last has continued very uninteresting with day to day fluctuations narrow and of no special significance but, in the main, the undertone remains excellent with a noticeable absence of pressure and a steady trade demand on all slight recessions. Outside speculative interest remains very small with the bulk of trading representing evening up operations in the current month, trading in which ceases at noon on the 10th instant.

The declaration of a general strike in Great Britain involving several million industrial workers has, of course, overshadowed all other influences, but the calmness with which the securities and commodities markets have received this momentous news would seem to indicate that an underlying feeling of hopefulness exists, that a prolonged struggle with its attendant enormous economic waste would be an unthinkable calamity and that a solution cannot be long delayed. It is perhaps fortunate at this juncture that Lancashire spinners are operating on curtailed schedules and, therefore, in a better position to await a turn in events.

Turning to new crop conditions, with the exception of parts of Texas, where further heavy rains have again retarded planting, and scattered complaints of cool night temperatures unfavourable for good germination of seed, conditions elsewhere have, in the main, been favourable for preparation and planting. For those of our friends interested in the April rainfall this year, we give below the fall in inches for each State with comparisons with previous seasons:—

	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
North Carolina.	2.17	2.44	4.44	4.18	3.70
South Carolina	2.59	2.12	5.90	3.48	5.11
Tennessee	2.43	3.34	4.75	5.08	5.44
Georgia	2.14	1.72	5.99	3.92	3.56
Alabama	1.74	1.51	5.58	5.97	4.14
Missisippi	2.89	1.15	5.04	8.54	5.23
Louisiana	4.54	1.00	4.41	6.24	4.34
Arkansas	2.69	2.62	4.99	6.30	5.34
Oklahoma	2.78	4.50	4.21	4.00	6.50
Texas	3.71	2.06	2.33	4.16	6.26

There is, of course, still ample time, given a period of clear warm weather for the crop to overcome its backwadness, but with May proverbially a critical month, day to day weather developments will assume increasing importance

As regards the future course of prices, with the various conflicting factors so evenly balanced, important price changes do not seem likely until a more definite idea of the new crop progress can be obtained. However, bearing in mind the fact that new crop positions are selling well under the cost of production and substantially below the level prevailing in recent years, coupled with the probability that a large potential buying power has been created by the prolonged policy of hand to mouth buying practised by spinners and consumers of goods the world over predicated on the expectation of a large crop not yet planted, much less harvested, justifies, in our opinion, a conservative adherence to the constructive side of cotton.

COFFEE.

Influenced by a strong spot situation, particularly in mild coffees, and higher Brazilian exchange in the face of dull C. and F. business, the market has recently shown a moderately advancing tendency. Brazil has supported the market here while Europe has been a moderate buyer. With the seasonal lull in demand just ahead of us, we think it will be difficult to advance prices much and prefer sales of distant positions on moments of strength.

SUGAR.

Notwithstanding the news of the British labour crisis, a prolongation of which would likely be bearishly construed on sugar, reports of increased acreage sown to domestic beets and large Cuban stocks, a friendly sentiment is gaining ground. It is pointed out that the Cuban Centrals are rapidly closing down with outturns considerably below estimates while reductions in some of the minor sugar producing countries are expected. Further, according to the Crop Reduction Law, which became effective in Cuba, May 5th the legal outturn for 1925-6 is reduced by almost 529,000 tons. The refintd market shows little change, but with the approach of summer, when consumptive requirements are the heaviest, a decided revival in demand is looked for. We see no reason to alter our opinion that purchases, preferably of December, if patiently held will eventually prove profitable.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Liquidation by large holders of May Wheat has been in evidence followed by some recovery on short covering. Weather conditions in the American Northwest are somewhat more favorable while European new crop outlook, including Russia, is mostly favourable. Confidence appears somewhat disturbed but good support is evident on fair declines. Weather developments should afford good scalping opportunities.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

7th June, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18.20
To-day's Opening Rate	18.17
Difference	— 03
To-day's Closing Rate	18.25
Difference	.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

7th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.39
To-day's Opening Rate	9-35
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	Mullated.

Khandi Market	344-0
Sewri Market	342-0

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, June 7

Messrs Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, have received today the following cable from their friends, Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose of New York:—

"Cotton remarkably steady despite domestic mill curtailment and unfavourable European situation; weather news conflicting rather favourable; except trading market until July 2nd first condition report."

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar at Cavel Street, Mandvi and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of May 1926 in all 1,705 patients were attended to at the three centres and the hospitals. Out of them were 923 women, 936 children and 386 infants. 9 cases were admitted into the hospital. The daily average attendance being 65.5. The total number of deliveries during the year beginning from April 1926 was 21. The District visiting nurses paid 218 visits. 5 expectant mothers were under observation.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1926.

PLIGHT OF PRIMARY TEACHERS.

The Government of Bombay have at last thrown the primary teacher overboard. The present Minister for Education had never taken any pains to conceal his real intentions and it did not require much guessing to surmise the attitude he would adopt towards that long suffering and eternally pathetic object, the primary teacher. But being rather ashamed to condemn the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme, which in itself was never welcomed or approved by the primary teachers themselves, he has sought the intervention of a Committee. The Committee consisted of several nondescripts, but there was a heavy weight of officials on it. The Minister for Education, the Minister for Local Self-Government and the Director of Public Instruction were all there, leaving but little room for independent thought and judgment. The very framing of questions indicated clearly the strong bias of Government on the subject and their determination to give the primary teacher next to nothing. The first question referred to the Committee was: "Will the adoption of the Sathe-Paranjpye scale retard the expansion of primary education?" The second required the Committee to investigate the ability of the local bodies to bear the increased burden consequent upon the adoption of the scale. The third question was quite unimportant. It was not difficult to discover what answers Government desired and they have secured exactly what they wanted. We are, therefore, not surprised that they have accepted *in toto* the conclusions of the Committee. All along Government have persuaded themselves into the belief that if they pay the teacher better, there will be no money left for expansion. In other words they seem to imagine in the plenitude of their wisdom that adequate pay and a contented staff are the enemies of expansion. They see an antagonism between the two and they think that if they have one, they cannot have the other. Do they seriously contend that the primary teacher is paid even a living wage? Why do they shirk their responsibility? The country demands primary education worth the name, and it is willing to pay the teacher sufficiently well to get it. It demands primary education and it will not have anything that merely goes under its name. Free and compulsory education means a good deal of money and we must have money both to pay the teacher well and to expand education. It is absolute waste of money to have an incompetent and inefficient staff on insufficient pay and expect wonders from it. Our ambition is to convert an illiterate nation into a literate one and men on whom the ultimate responsibility will rest must be well paid. As it is 39 per cent of the students trained in our primary schools relapse into illiteracy. The percentage will be undoubtedly greater under the Jadhav scale of pay.

Whenever the representatives of the people have asked for money for higher or technical education, they have been solemnly told by Government that they cannot spare anything for it as they require all available money for primary education which is their first consideration. Now when money is required for primary education, how do they acquit themselves? They first start with the theory that second and third year trained men who are naturally more costly are not needed for primary schools and that first year men will do. In fact we want our best trained men for primary education. When we remember that with most of our children, primary education is all the education they receive, it will be criminal folly to staff our primary schools with half-baked inefficient men who have passed but a year in the Training Schools. The second theory popularised by the Jadhav school of thought is that they have battalions of teachers on Rs. 15. Men can be had in these days even on Rs. 5, but what sort of men and what sort of teachers? The argument is characteristic of a bureaucracy the members of which are paid on an atrociously extravagant scale and miss no opportunity of adding to their fifty-two varieties of allowances. That Mr Jadhav should accept this argument and agree that the primary schools can be staffed by half-starved men on a pay which the village barber would refuse with indignity shows how completely he has been dominated by the bureaucracy. Strictly speaking the entire cost of primary education must be borne by Government. They have transferred their responsibility on the shoulders of District Local Boards and Municipalities and Government grants to Local Bodies are inadequate. In the open Council they gave their word that they would pay three-fourths of the expenditure to the Local Boards and two-thirds to the Municipalities and they went back upon it. Now they gravely ask the Committee of Mr. Jadhav's nomination: 'Can the Local Bodies bear the increased cost if Sathe-Paranjpye scale is given?' But the more relevant question is: Are Government prepared to pay their share of the burden? If they are, the Local Bodies will strain every nerve and pay the teachers on the Sathe-Paranjpye scale. The difficulty is with Government themselves and the Local Bodies are not at all to blame in the matter. Government are not enthusiastic about spending money on education and even the proceeds of the entertainment tax promised to be spent solely on education have been absorbed into the general revenues. The plea of 'no money' is not an honest one. It is not raised when the Lee loot has to be sanctioned. We do not hear of it when crores are literally thrown into the sea. We know nothing of it when horrors in concrete are erected by the Development Department. If crores are needed for the Sukkur Barrage, there is money. But if money is needed for education, Government pretend helplessness. By their mad follies, Government have mortgaged the future of unborn generations in the Bombay Presidency. Back Bay, Development and Sukkur between themselves have almost ruined Bombay and they are seeking to save money by miserable cheese-pairing without touching the money wasted on top-heavy establishments. They want to leave the primary teacher where he was, a miserable specimen of starving humanity. We are not impressed by the allowances granted to Headmasters and First Assistants in certain cases. Evidently they are meant to create a division in the ranks of primary teachers and break the back of their agitation. The persons concerned should refuse to accept the allowances until there is an improvement in the general scale of pay.

Is there no way out? There is; but Mr. Jadhav is not the man for it. Considerable educational expenditure can be saved and the money diverted towards primary education. But it requires a bold man with rare courage to remodel the educational system. Education should not come last but first. The Training Colleges should be revived in full force and District Training Schools restarted all over the Presidency with the ultimate ambition of staffing all our primary schools with only third year trained men throughout. No economy and, for the benefit of Mr. Jadhav we may say, no waste where the teacher is concerned. With a patriotic resolve, many Municipalities and Local Boards have come forward to bear their share of burden. It all depends on the enthusiasm Government will throw into the scheme. Anyway the conclusions of the Committee are extremely miserable and the open manner in which Government have taken sides is condemnable and if the Legislative Council is worth anything it must compel Government to do justice to the primary teacher, mute sufferer though he may be.

TRIUMPH OF TURKISH DIPLOMACY.

With the signature of the Mosul Convention end the prolonged negotiations between Turkey and Britain. The full text of the Convention is not before us and whatever judgment we may form about it must, therefore, be provisional. The salient feature of the Convention is the generous sacrifice which Turkey has made in the cause of peace by surrendering her legal claim to the whole vilayet of Mosul. This conciliatory attitude has been maintained by the Turkish Government ever since the Lausanne Conference left the settlement of the frontier between Turkey and Iraq to be determined by mutual agreement between Britain and Turkey. Though a Commission of the League endorsed her legal claim to Mosul Vilayet she was prepared to cede a part of it to Iraq as well as to enter into a security pact for the establishment of mutual guarantees for the frontiers of Iraq and Persia. But Britain who coveted the oil of Mosul would listen to no counsel of prudence and sought with the help of the League to bully Turkey into abandonment of her claim. The attempt failed ignobly and the logic of events compelled Britain to substitute cajolery for bullying tactics. The Locarno Pact had encouraged Britain to adopt an attitude of uncompromising firmness. The Russo-Turkish Treaty was a response to Locarno and a triumph of Turkish diplomacy. It paved the way for the subsequent Russo-German Treaty and the recent Turco-Persian Pact. All these agreements, indicating as they did the rise of a new Alliance against the dominance of Western Powers, brought home to Britain the wisdom of responding to Turkey's conciliatory attitude. Not a few months ago Turkey was given by the League the choice between surrender to its decision about Mosul and war. To-day under the Mosul Convention not only has she been able to upset the decision of the League and to secure a substantial modification of the Brussels Line in her favour but she has also been able to obtain a tenth share of the royalties due to the Iraq Government from all the oil in Iraq. It is an open secret that the negotiations were prolonged because Britain was reluctant to part with any share of the oil. Not only has Turkish diplomacy triumphed in obtaining a share but it has also exposed the hypocritical plea of Britain that her solicitude was merely for the strategic and territorial integrity of Iraq and not for the oil wells of Mosul.

THE RENDITION OF BERAR.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

VII.

On a former occasion in these columns the Nizam's proposal of autonomy to Berar was discussed in detail and constructive criticism was offered with a view to make this experiment completely successful. It would be waste of time to repeat the arguments. It was stated that with responsible Government as is understood and as is enjoyed in self-governing dominions of the British Empire, with a constitutional Governor enjoying all the powers which a Governor or a Governor-General exercises in autonomous colonies, with a guarantee of the British Government against any change contained in the solemn document to be executed between the two Governments just like the guarantee contained in the Mysore treaty, with a further stipulation that in case of any dispute between the autonomous province of Berar and the Governor appointed by the Nizam or his Government, the dispute should be settled by the arbitration of the central legislature of the British-Indian Government such an experiment would have been a happy consummation devoutly to be wished. It would have given the people of Berar an undoubted advantage over their brethren in British India. The Reforms at present in vogue are very inadequate and unsatisfactory. Though the Proclamation of 1917 declares responsible Government as the goal to be reached the progressive realisation is to be achieved at the sweet will of the bureaucracy. He would be a bold man who would approximately predict when self-government will dawn on this unfortunate land. Communal dissensions and differences resulting from a policy of divide and rule clothed under the garb of communal representation, the frantic efforts being made to exploit the resources of this country to the utmost in the interests of Britain and the deceptive manner in which Indianisation is making head against the onslaughts of the ruling race and the abject condition of Indian industries make one almost forlorn about the future of this country.

Deraris' Blunder.

In this despondent condition it would certainly have been a national gain if responsible Government had been conferred on Berar. One wishes the people of Berar had improved upon this proposal and had made their own constructive suggestions to safeguard the growth and development of responsible Government offered by His Exalted Highness. Politically-minded people of Berar, if they had only appreciated the advantages of responsible Government and had brought their mind to bear on this question, would certainly have benefited themselves and placed the Government in a very false position. Their attitude and their willingness to accept this proposal with all necessary safeguards would have tested the *bona fides* of the Nizam. The Nizam had been professing that he wanted the restoration of Berar merely on principle and in vindication of his honour and his *izzat*. He did not like to make any profit out of this barter. His conscience would have remained completely satisfied if only his sovereignty had been *de facto* restored and recognized in a constitutional manner.

If taking the Nizam at his word, the people of Berar had pushed their claims in an articulate manner they would have done a great service to the national cause. If the people of Berar had been blessed with this advantage, in the fight of these two calculating parties, they would have accelerated Swaraj. By their indifference the people of Berar have lost a great opportunity of advancing their progress and speaking their mind candidly when each of the contending parties is arrogating to itself to speak for them without knowing their real intentions. If the Nizam had declined to accept any constructive suggestions or shown any reluctance to make further concessions to accomplish real and genuine responsible government in the province, it would have demonstrated to the world that his offer was a mere hoax and he would have stultified himself by such a conduct.

Lack of Political Sagacity.

It has been already shown that the British Government have no legal justification for holding Berar. It will also be apparent from what has been stated above that their ground is equally untenable. The Government of Lord Reading has shown lamentable lack of political sagacity and ingenuity in dealing with the offer of responsible government made by the Nizam. The Government could have successfully maintained that so long as the Nizam is ruling as an autocratic monarch in his own dominions the character of his rule could never inspire any confidence that he would encourage responsible government in Berar. It is like saving others when one could not save oneself. So long as the Nizam has not by his conduct and by the despotic form of his Government raised himself in the estimation of his own subjects or of the public at large in British India how can the British Government rely on his mere word for the high pretensions of ruling as a constitutional sovereign over an autonomous province. Such a reply would have silenced this controversy for a long time to come.

(Concluded.)

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN N. CANARA.

DISASTROUS POLICY FOLLOWED

(BY R. R. DIWAKAR).

As in the matter of Excise so, too, in the matter of forests the Government are following a very tortuous and a hypocritical policy. Prohibition is on their lips, but the actual statistics show both an increase in revenue and in consumption! That precisely is the policy followed with reference to forests, the protection of the ryot and the cultivable land.

Quite recently the Forest Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council came to N. Canara and heard the so-called evidence and recorded only what was required by it. The Committee was there from the 5th of May till about the 12th of May. Those who have studied the question and agitated for it so long did not appear before the Committee because they saw that it was a huge farce.

Unsatisfactory Personnel.

In the first place though the terms of reference were wide enough in the resolution, the action, that the Government has taken, has simply destroyed the chances of any good resulting from the enquiry. The terms of reference were "to visit important forest areas and to enquire into the grievances of the ryots with regard to forest matters and to submit suggestions for the consideration of the Government."

Mr. A. G. Eddie, Chief Conservator of Forests, was appointed Chairman of the Committee with five councillors as members. The Committee has been authorised to co-opt the Conservator of the Circle where it sits. On the face of it we cannot expect an impartial enquiry at all. The ryots have grievances against the Forest Department itself and here the Chief Conservator himself is to hear evidence against himself and he has been given the liberty to co-opt the officer of the particular circle in which the Committee sits! The Forest Department exists for the conservation of forests and the officers in charge are in duty bound to look more to forest interests than to anything else. And it is these officers themselves that are placed at the head of the Forest Grievances Committee!

Further the resolution No. L.C. 1374 Bombay Castle 26th Jan. 1925, says, "the Government desire the proceedings to be of an informal nature and that no formal evidence should be recorded." This clearly shows the intention of the Government and exposes the hollowness of the enquiry and proves that it is no genuine attempt to hear the grievances at all. It is for these reasons that men like Rao Saheb Raghavendrao Basrur and Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Masur did not care to appear before the Committee.

A Suppressed Document.

There is one more very important circumstance about the whole farce as regards the Committee in N. Canara. There was what was called the Yellapur Conference on the 18th of May, 1919. Mr. Tupper was then the Collector. The Conference was between Messrs. Tupper, Mr. Copplestone and Mr. Eddie who is now the Chief Conservator of Forests. They submitted a report very favourable to the agriculturists, to the Government. The Government did not care to give effect to it and had so long suppressed the document and had not even published the proceedings though repeatedly asked to do so by the people. Mr. Eddie, who is the Chairman of the present Committee, was a signatory to it. That document has now been published in the "Bombay Chronicle." It admits every grievance of the cultivators and emphasises the interdependence of forest and agriculture in those areas and lays down ways and means for the removal of forest grievances. In view of that document the inquiry was quite superfluous. The ryots as well as the leading citizens of the place will be quite satisfied if only the recommendations of the Yellapur Conference are carried out. That document was shown to Messrs. Deo and Karki, both members of the present Forest Grievances Committee. It is yet to be seen what use they will make of that important document.

Conference's Suggestions.

Here are some of the relevant and most important portions from that document:—

". . . We want not only to check decline but to promote development of agriculture. We want to bring more land under crop (2 acres of every five occupied now lie fallow). . . . We want to repopulate many deserted villages and hamlets."

"With a view to the above objects we suggest the following measures—(1) an improved system of providing kumki (subsidiary) land from forest for the needs of agriculture. (2) Improvement of sanitary conditions by keeping the forest at a distance from the door of the agriculturist. (3) Improvement of grazing grounds. (4) Reduction of damage caused to crops by wild animals."

When this document has been lying before the Government for the last seven years what necessity was there for this costly Committee? Mr. Eddie himself is a signatory to the above document and if he is true to himself, he ought to emphasise the grievances and ask for their redress. So far as N. Canara is concerned if the measures mentioned in the document are adopted the people will be completely satisfied.

Notes of the Day.

Futile Criticism.

When Mr. Dongarsing Patil presided at the Non-Brahmin Conference recently held in this city, he gave a new orientation to the political methods of the Non-Brahmin party in this Presidency by urging it to drop singing the hymn of hate against the Brahmins. But we regret to note that the C. P. Non-Brahmin leaders have not yet learnt better in this matter. Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu, M.L.C., Deputy President of the C.P. Legislative Council ought to have had sufficient acquaintance with the public life and legislative activity in Berar and C.P. to avoid the egregious blunder of making a tirade against the Maharashtra Brahmins a feature in his presidential address at the third Non-Brahmin Political Conference at Chikli. As a matter of fact it has been the Maharashtra Brahmin element in these provinces which has always stood up for the rights of the "Depressed Classes" and the non-Brahmins. It is futile criticism to assert that they have "ruthlessly exploited" the latter.

A Comprehensive Scheme.

Mr. Benarasidas Chaturvedi has prepared a comprehensive scheme of work for the Foreign Department which the Indian National Congress resolved, at its last session at Cawnpore, to organise with a view "to look after the interests of Indians abroad and to carry on educative propaganda in the country regarding their position in the British Empire and foreign countries". We publish the scheme elsewhere and a perusal of it will show that if earnest, efforts are made to carry the scheme into effect, there will be considerable improvement in the conditions of life of Indians overseas. The Indian National Congress, as the representative body of all Indians including those abroad, has given tangible proofs in the past of its genuine sympathy with the cause of overseas Indians. That sympathy requires to be translated into constructive action. We trust the Working Committee of the Congress will take the earliest opportunity of considering Mr. Chaturvedi's scheme and take prompt measures to open the Foreign Department of the Congress.

Justice in Gondal!

How dangerous is the lot of public workers in Indian States will be evident from the atrocious sentence of rigorous imprisonment, ranging from two to seven years, inflicted on seven young men of Dhoraji of the Gondal State. Their only crime is alleged to be the criticism of the Municipal administration of Dhoraji. They were held by the State to be its inveterate enemies and were heavily sentenced. Grave allegations of inefficiency and corruption in many departments of the State have been publicly made. The State it is alleged imposes a penalty of 240 per cent. on the fines unpaid! The lot of the residents of Dhoraji, who have to maintain 10,000 dogs and who labour under many other administrative disabilities, is indeed unenviable.

A Reasonable Use.

Passengers on our railways are warned that they will be prosecuted for pulling the safety chain if they make "improper use" of this convenience. But when the railway authorities, as for example, the B.B.C.I. authorities in a recent case, prosecute a passenger for pulling the chain because he cannot otherwise draw the attention of the Railway Company's servants to the fact that he is locked up in the compartment, the question arises whether this is a proper and reasonable use. The public will be grateful to the Bandra Magistrate for declaring in this case that it was reasonable use. The Railway authorities will do well in urging upon their staff the necessity of paying more attention to passengers grievances than for hauling them up into courts of law for pulling emergency chains on the ground that they had no "reasonable and just cause". In Mr. Deshpande's case in which he was fortunately acquitted at Bandra he had to pull the chain as the only means available to him to stop the moving train and make the station staff realise that it was their duty to unlock his compartment.

Unparliamentary?

Indian legislators have often been pulled up by the Presidents of the respective legislatures on the ground of "unparliamentary" language used by them. The following statement made by Mr. Churchill, while speaking on the Economy Bill, illustrates the character of speeches made in the "Mother of Parliaments". He said:

"A great deal of hard and strong language had been used in these debates. He asked a gentleman to look through the debates and give him a statistical appreciation of the strength of the language that had been used. (Laughter.) The word "robbery" had been used 67 times—(loud laughter)—"confiscation" ten, "plunder" ten, "raid" eleven, "filch" one, "graft" one, "cheat" one; "dastardly" three, "breach of faith" nineteen, "infamy" one, "perfidy" one. (Loud laughter). He had received the following attentions: "Villain of the piece"—(laughter)—"Robber"—(laughter)—"Marauder," "Cat burglar"—(loud laughter)—and "Artful dodger"—(loud laughter). He did not take it in bad part. Some of them might be regarded as complimentary. To be called a murderer after being styled a murderer, might be considered some sort of promotion. (Laughter.) It showed that he was making some headway in the esteem of the gentlemen who used these phrases."

A GRAND RECEPTION

IN HONOUR OF GENEVA CONFERENCE.

INDIANS CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

GENEVA, June 7.

A grand reception was held last night in honour of the Labour Conference by the Swiss Federal Council and the Mayor of Geneva and the President of the Swiss Republic received the guests cordialy. The Indians invited included Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Haji.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

The new edifice which will house the International Labour Office at Geneva in the future is. Situated on the outskirts of the city, on the lakeside, the great block of buildings is of very simple architectural design, covering about eighty meters by thirty. The uniformity of the building is broken by only one glass tower, which has been constructed with the object of admitting as much light as possible into the library.

The rooms of the governing body and the central services, most in requisition by the staff and visiting members of the public, are situated on the ground floor, the latter comprising sale and distribution of publications, archives, supplies, registry, etc. The Council Chamber is especially notable, being truly international, as all the fittings, furnishings and decorations have been offered by different governments, that of Great Britain having given the wood panelings and furniture, while Greece has donated the carpets, Finland and Holland the pictures, and the French Government a Gobelin tapestry. Italy will provide all the book-bindings, and the two statues presented by the Belgian Government are placed in the vestibule.

In proximity to the Council Chamber is the room for the reporting stenographers and a special office for the president, with two halls for the holding of commissions. The director and subdirector's offices are on the first floor, communicating by a grand staircase with the vestibule of the Council Chamber. The other services are distributed over three floors of the building, the fourth being given over to a restaurant and meeting room for the staff.

DARDANELLES COMMISSION REPORT

TO BE CONSIDERED AT LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON. June 6.

Geneva.—The British delegation headed by Sir Austen Chamberlain arrived here to-day to attend the League Council meeting which will, to-morrow, for the first time, consider the report of the International Commission on the Dardanelles established under the Treaty of Lausanne.

The new building for the International Labour Office was officially inaugurated, to-day, in the presence of delegates to the International Labour Conference and a large public attendance. 22 speeches were delivered.—Reuter.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 7.

The power to appoint two Indian judges or barristers as additional members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has been given and the Judicial Committee Bill will be introduced by the Lord Chancellor, the text of which is published to-day.

It lays down the necessary qualification for appointment. It says the person must be a Privy Councillor past or present, a judge of the High Court India or a barrister or an advocate of at least 14 years' standing practising or has practised in British India. The appointment carries a salary of £2,000 from the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom which is increasable by not exceeding £2,000 from the revenues of India.—Reuter.

UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSSE

PANDITS AND SHASTRIS' ADVOCACY.

CAWNPORE, June 7.

Some 200 Pandits and Shastris of gre learning and influence met at a meeting specially convened on the occasion of the marriage of the sons of Lalla Kamlapat, the merchant prince of Cawnpore. After a lengthy and sympathetic discussion they gave a unanimous Shastric verdict that Hindus belonging to the depressed classes should be treated most sympathetically, and facilities for their education and moral and material uplift should be accorded to them most liberally.—Free Press

A MUSLIM PROTEST.

TEN OVERFLOW MEETINGS.

TUMULTOUS OVATION TO MR. SUHRAWARDY.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

A monster meeting of the Muslim ratepayers of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall this evening to consider the desirability of Muslim municipal councillors resigning their seats on the Corporation as a protest against the action of the Hindu councillors in appointing a committee to enquire into the Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. S. Suhrawarddy's conduct.

A large number of Mahomedans proceeded to the Town Hall in procession earlier in the day. All Mahomedan shops throughout the city had been closed to enable their owners to attend the meeting. The crowd at the town hall was so huge that four overflowing meetings had to be held outside the hall.

TEN OVERFLOW MEETINGS.

The Deputy Mayor arrived at the middle of proceedings and received a tumultous ovation. Overflow meetings on the maidan in front of the hall increased to ten.

After the president's speech two resolutions were put to the meetings and carried "nem con." The resolutions stated that the Muslim ratepayers of Calcutta called upon the Muslim Councillors and Aldermen to resign their seats in the Corporation as a protest against the unjust conduct of the non-Muslim councillors in appointing a committee of enquiry into the conduct of the Muslim Deputy Mayor without stating the charges against him and also called upon the Muslims not to stand for a vacancy except for the purpose of resignation.—A. P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S VIEWS

CALCUTTA, June 5.

It is an interesting account which is told by the Maharaja of Burdwan in his letter to Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi on the question of music before mosques. According to it, consequent on an altercation in October of last year within the Burdwan Raj, between the Hindus and Muslims, the Maharaja of Burdwan passed a departmental order in December last that so far as religious processions in the Burdwan Raj were concerned, there should be no music at any hour or time of the day before any mosque or within 10 yards on either side of it in any part of the Burdwan estate.

In April last, the Maharaja of Burdwan called an informal conference of Hindus and Muslims and suggested the reference of Hindu-Muslims differences to a joint committee consisting of six Muslims and six Hindus. The Muslims accepted the proposal but not the Hindus owing to a misunderstanding of the genesis of the order prohibiting music before the mosques. After this narration, the Maharajah of Burdwan says:—"What I had done in my personal capacity was entirely in keeping with the traditions of the Burdwan Raj family, but that is neither here nor there. Now to be quite candid to you, much capital should not be made of my action as a private individual although I should like to see a better spirit of give and take on both sides. Nor should you for a moment imagine that because I have taken this action for the reasons I have stated I could "ever" be ea party to the complete stoppage of music by Hindus before all mosques at all hours of the day for it is a demand with a very recent origin based on an unreasonableness that must be apparent to any broad-minded Muhammedan himself. I, therefore, contend that the attitude which you with some of your friends are taking up of no music before mosques at any time or hour of the day is an unjust and unfair as is that of those of my Hindu brethren who are for opposing the Muhammedan sentiment entirely with regard to the playing of music in processions passing before mosques or certain mosques in Calcutta at any rate during well-defined congregational prayer time."

Continuing the Maharaja of Burdwan says:—"I do not belong to any political party in the country as you know, nor do I believe in belonging to any political party which either cannot control race-hatred or communal bias or is powerless to do so. But I would not be an Indian and much less a patriot and much less a Hindu if I did not speak out my mind and say that unless we devise means to put an immediate stop to this ridiculous Hindu-Muslim quarrel that is going on all over India at the present moment, it would undoubtedly mean if not putting a stop to,but very greatly retarding, any further political progress in the country."—Free Press.

BENGAL GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communiqué on the subject of music before mosques as affecting the practice in the town of Calcutta:—In Calcutta no alteration will be made in the existing form of license which prohibits music in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the hours of public worship. At other times music will not be prohibited unless the Police Commissioner so directs. In case of Nakhoda Mosque music will be stopped at all hours.—A. P.

THE ABSURDITY OF IT.

HOLLOWNESS OF SIR A. FROOM'S CLAIMS

TO REPRESENT INDIA AT GENEVA.

FARCE OF NOMINATION EXPOSED

INDIAN CHAMBER HITS BACK.

The following communication has been addressed by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Officers of the 9th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva:—

Under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, I have been directed by the Committee of this Chamber to convey to you their emphatic and strong protest against the validity of the nomination of the Delegate appointed to represent Indian Employers at the 9th Session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in May next. Section 389 of the Treaty of Versailles is to the effect that the members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople as the case may be in their respective countries.

My Committee submit that this clause must be construed to mean that the organisations to be consulted by the Governments of the different countries with regard to the nomination of non-Government delegates should be indigenous and not foreign and that the delegates chosen should also be nationals and not non-nationals or aliens. There are several indigenous organisations in this country representative of the interests of employers in the form of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Mill-owners' Associations. These Chambers and Associations have a recognised status and position and are consulted by the Government of India and Provincial Governments with regard to important public questions. My Committee may be allowed to give a list of public and semi-public institutions on which this Chamber has the privilege of sending its representatives, to show its representative character:—

1. Indian Legislative Assembly—1 representative.

2. Bombay Legislative Council—1 representative.

3. Bombay Municipal Corporation—1 representative.

4. Bombay Port Trust—5 representatives.

5. Bombay Improvement Committee—1 representative.

6. Bombay Development Advisory Committee—1 representative.

7. Bombay G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee—1 representative.

8. Bombay B. B. and C. I. Railway Advisory Committee—1 representative.

9. Bombay Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee—1 representative.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF CHAMBERS.

Similarly other Indian Chambers and the two Mill-owners' Associations enjoy the like privilege in their own Provinces. Membership of all these Indian Chambers and the two Mill-owners' Associations is given below to show the numerical strength of these organisations:—

1. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay—450 members.

2. Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore—96 members.

3. Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta—150 members.

4. United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore—107 members.

5. Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, Gwalior—23 members.

6. Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta—193 members.

7. Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras—112 members.

8. Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi—180 members.

1. The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association—68 members.

2. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association—92 members.

A PARADOX.

Besides these Indian Chambers and Mill-owners' Associations there are British Chambers of Commerce also in cities of commercial importance just as there are British Chambers even in important European centres of trade and industry. While, however, these Continental countries will not think of consulting these British Chambers for nomination of delegates to International organisations the Government of India has unfortunately allowed itself to be frequently guided by their choice. In illustration of this my Committee may point out that out of the seven sessions so far held of the International Labour Conference there was only one session, viz., the III session held at Geneva where an Indian employeer was nominated to represent employers of this country. It cannot surely be supposed that out of all the galaxy of manufacturers and industrialists of Indian nationality Government could find in all these years only once a suitable name to represent Indian employers or had only once a suitable Indian name recommended to them.

THE ABSURDITY OF IT.

My Committee submit that only Indian Chambers of Commerce and industrial organisations should be consulted with regard to the question of sending delegates to International Labour Conferences, and not non-Indian bodies that largely, if not mainly, represent non-Indian interests and cannot claim to represent the opinion of the country. This will be better appreciated if we give below the membership of British Chambers of Commerce:—

1. Bombay Chamber of Commerce—147 members.

2. Bengal Chamber of Commerce—237 members.

3. Burma Chamber of Commerce—71 members.

4. Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce—11 members.

5. Upper India Chamber of Commerce—85 members.

6. Punjab Chamber of Commerce—109 members.

WANTED REPRESENTATION BY NATIONALS.

The number of Indian employers of labour is far more than that of British employers and their stake and interests in the country are also far greater than those of their British confreres. In view of all these circumstances, my Committee beg to urge that India which though a part of the British Empire is yet a member with full rights of the League of Nations and its adjunct the International Labour Conference should be represented by her own nationals.

MR. N. MORARJEE—RIGHT MAN.

Coming to the subject matter of the protest, I am directed to state that my Committee received a letter from the Government of Bombay dated 23rd October, 1925, enclosing a Press Note which announced the holding of the VIII and IX Sessions of the International Labour Conference and invited suggestions from employers and workmen's organisations for names of their delegates. In this Press Note it was expressly stated that the Government of India will attach due importance to representations made by organised representative Associations of employers and employed and in view of the nature of the Agenda special weight will be given on this occasion to nominations made by Associations of Ship-owners and Seamen. In accordance with this Press Note, my Committee recommended the nomination of Mr. Narottam Morarjee as a representative of employers. Mr. Narottam Morarjee is the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., which has got a dead-weight tonnage of owned steamers of about 58,000 and Chartered steamers of about 40,000 tons. He is also one of the biggest mill-owners and industrialists of this Province and an ex-Sherif of Bombay. My Committee have reasons to believe that their recommendation was supported by other Indian Chambers of Commerce and Mill-owners' Associations.

NO LOCUS STANDI.

Notwithstanding this, the Government nominated the Hon. Sir Arthur Froom as a delegate of employers of this country on the ground presumably that his nomination was recommended by British Chamber of Commerce which, as my Committee have stated above, have or should have no 'locus standi' in the matter.

SIR A. FROOM'S CLAIMS EXPOSED.

Not a single Indian Chamber of Commerce or industrial organisation has so far as the information of my Committee goes, recommended Sir Arthur Froom for appointment. Sir Arthur Froom is a partner of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., Managing Agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., which is a British shipping company. It is registered in England and its interests are naturally adverse to those of Indian shipping companies and its activities and influence has always been used to prevent the establishment and growth of a really Indian Mercantile Marine. We need not give here the details of the methods by which this unfortunate result has been brought about. They were fully exposed in the evidence before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee appointed by the Government of India. Suffice it here to say that its effect on the members of that Committee was so great that with one dissentient, in the person of Sir Arthur Froom himself, they recommended that in order to develop an Indian Mercantile Marine the Coastal Trade of India should be reserved to Shipping owned and manned by Indians. That Sir Arthur Froom, the head of the British India Steam Navigation Company's organisation in India, should be the only dissentient in the Report of the Mercantile Marine Committee is not surprising as this non-Indian company would have been the greatest sufferer by any development of Indian shipping. It is not difficult to account for the attitude of Sir Arthur Froom as a member of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, but it makes it all the more difficult to understand why the Government of India should have appointed him as the "Indian" Employers' Delegate to represent the interests of India at the 9th Labour Conference, where Indian shipping interests will be most concerned and my Committee submit that he should not be allowed to act as a real representative of India, as he has not been selected in agreement with the most representative organisations of Indian employers.

DON'T VALIDATE NOMINATION.

My Committee beg to further point out that to allow such a representative of British interests to act on behalf of India for the International Labour Conference amounts to an over-representation of British shipping interests at the expense of India and to the great disadvantage of other Maritime countries participating in the Conference.

In view of all that is herein urged, my Committee respectfully submit that the nomination of Sir Arthur Froom by the Government of India as a representative of Employers of this country should not be recognised by the Conference.

MOSUL CONVENTION SIGNED.

TURKEY'S GAINS.

PROSPECTS OF JOINT EXPLOITATION OF OIL.

LONDON, June 6.

Constantinople.—The Mosul Convention was signed at Angora at midnight. It upholds the Brussels line with a slight modification at one point in favour of Turkey, and maintains a demilitarised zone of 75 kilometres on either side of the Turco-Irak frontier. Turkey gets a tenth share of royalties due to the Iraq Government from all oil in Irak.

MODIFICATION OF FRONTIER.

The modification of the Brussels line in Turkey's favour is in the neighbourhood of Alimoun. The Turco-Irakian military Commission presided over by the Swiss will demilitate the frontier six months after the ratification of the Convention The Inhabitants of the ceded territory may opt for Turkish nationality.

JOINT EXPLOITATION.

It is stated that further negotiations are being held with Persia with a view to unifying the exploitation of all oil by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Turkish Petroleum Company. Wells are expected to be active three years hence.—Reuter.

"TRIUMPH FOR BRITAIN"

PRESS OPINION ON MOSUL AGREEMENT,

LONDON, June 7.

The conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the surrender of Abdel Kerim and the formation of the new Egyptian Government are interesting developments likely to give the Chancellories of the Mediterranean powers delicate problems in the near future according to the diplomatic correspondents in Paris and London. The latter are very much satisfied with the new Convention and express the opinion that Mussolini's recent speeches have discouraged the Turkish Chauvinists from seeking an aggressive adventure. On the contrary the "Echo De Paris" describing the Convention as a triumph for Britain says "that everything shows that the Anglo-Italian Governments pursued a joint plan. It declares Italy's interest at present centres in the western Mediteranean. France has no reason to avoid negotiating with her on the colonial question but no sacrifices must be demanded from France in north Africa.

NONDESCRIPT REGIME IN TANGIER.

The "Daily Telegraph" foreshadows a meeting at which the respective view points may be ventilated, namely the international conference on the affairs in Morocco in which France and Spain will be joined by Britain, Italy, United States, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal as signatories to the Act of Algeciras, especially to deal with the administration of the International Zone in Tangier where matters are drifting from bad to worse under the "non-deseript regime" established by the Convention of 1924.—Reuter.

GENERAL SATISFACTION

LONDON, June 7.

There is general satisfaction in British official quarters regarding the Mosul convention.

"I should like this opportunity of saying that the success of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty was largely due to the spirit of statesmanship and condition displayed throughout the negotiations very by the representatives of both the countries who contributed very effectively towards the renewal of the traditional friendship between the two nations," said Mr. Locker-Lampson in the House of Commons announcing the signing of the Mosul Convention. He explained that owing to certain minor alterations at the last moment he was unable to give the exact text.

Mr. Hore-Belisha asked if the treaty meant that British would be able to evacuate Mesopotamia in four years.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that he was really unable to answer.—Reuter's Special.

THE IDEAL CHRISTIAN.

AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

DR. J. OLDFIELD'S REMINISCENCES.

MADRAS, June 7.

"A greater Christian than many a Christian" is the tribute paid to Gandhiji by Dr. Josiah Oldfield, Senior Physician, Lady Margaret Trinitarian Hospital, Kent, who in a letter to the "Hindu" recalls the interesting reminiscences of Gandhiji's life in England, especially in connection with the work of the Vegetarian Society, of which Gandhiji was the Secretary, and the Doctor the President. In the course of the letter the Doctor says:—

"Gandhi in his reminiscences recalls his comradeship with myself and the influence that I had upon him when he was a student in England and I should like to place on record for the encouragement of all young Indians coming to England that Gandhi placed his word on a higher plane than his life and that what he promised his mother he fulfilled wholly regardless whether it meant living or dying.

TRUE TO HIS PLEDGE.

This lonely lad, in a foreign country, without friends or colleagues and with pressure of the doctors and nurses round him, determined that he would die if necessary rather than break his pledged word to his mother and his God. His work in England even as a youth although he belittles it, in his auto-biography was always marked by earnestness, thoroughness, trustworthiness, and perseverance.

We had many discussions upon religion and I recognise to-day that Gandhi's life was far more in accord with the ideal life of a Christian, although he refused to become one in name, than of millions who are Christians in name, but who do not pretend even to follow the rule of Christianity in their lives. I should like to recall the mark of Gandhi's endurance when he came to England in connection with the South African work. He was suffering severely from a carious tooth, which gave him painful sleeplessness. He had to attend a Committee meeting for an hour and then another one was to follow. In the interval he asked me if I would remove the tooth during the few spare minutes. After examining it, and finding it was a difficult and painful one to take out, I gave him anaesthetic, removed the tooth and then minutes later he was holding his next Committee. Most people would have lain down for an hour after having had anaesthetic.

WISDOM OF OUTLOOK.

It was a matter of great sorrow to me when I saw last a photograph of the Mahatma after he had come out of the hospital following his imprisonment and I compared it with a photograph which I reproduced when I was editing a newspaper in England of the same man when he was a fair young lad. There may be millions who disagree with much that Gandhi has taught, but there are still larger numbers who recognise his single-heartedness, his wisdom of outlook and deep probity of nature. These are characters which are far more valuable to the world than being called a clever politician or a wiso member of the legislature."—Free Press.

EGYPTIAN CABINET.

ZAGHLUL NOT INCLUDED.

LONDON, June 6.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha is not included in the cabinet of Adly Pasha which consists of the following:—

Adly Pasha, Premier and Minister of Interior.

Abdel Khalik Sarwat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Moreos Paha Hanna, Minister of Finance.

Zaki Pasha Abdel Scoud, Minister of Justice.

Ali Bey Shemsi, Minister of Education.

Kamel Bey Khashaba, Minister for War.

Mohammed Pasha Mahmoud, Minister for Communications.

Neguib Pasha Gharabli, Minister for Pious Foundations.

Ftaballah Pasho Barakat, Minister of Agriculture.

Osman Bey, Minister for Public Works.—Reuter.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES BILL

SUPPORT TO MR. SHIVADASANI'S AMENDMENT

KARACHI, June 7.

Many Hindu Panchayats and public bodies in Sindh have passed resolutions supporting the amendment of Mr. Shivadasani in the Select Committee on the Registration of Marriages Bill introduced by Mr. Nurmahomed M.L.C. of Hyderabad in the Bombay Council. Mr. Shivadasani's amendment was to the effect that: "Where the bride, at the time of the marriage should be registered only after recording her statement before a magistrate and that copies of such statement should be available to the public." This amendment was rejected by the casting vote of Sir Hidyatulla, the Chairman of the Select Committee.—Free Press.

REICHS BANK

LONDON, June 7.

Berlin.—The Reichs Bank has reduced the discount rate to six and half per cent. and the deposit rate to seven and half per cent.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

WELFARE OF RYOT—THE MAIN CONCERN.

VICEROY AT PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, June 7.

The Viceroy in the course of his speech the Conference of Ministers and Directors of Agriculture from the provincial governments said:—

"Before I was appointed to my present office I was responsible as Minister of Agriculture in England, for the activities of Government in this sphere. Before that again I had for many years past farmed a good deal of my own land in England, and have there learnt by sad experience to sympathise with what is often the hard lot of those who seek to direct the powerful but wayward energies of nature. I accordingly welcomed the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the Ministers of local governments who are responsible for the agricultural policy in the provinces, and of the Directors who are concerned with the execution of the policy and the technical and scientific operations of the provincial agricultural departments.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MEETING.

Circumstances invest our meeting with a special importance. This Conference has been called to discuss certain preliminary steps connected with the forthcoming enquiry by the Royal Commission. Its aim is to concert measures by which the work of the Commission may be facilitated, and to prepare a field in which the Commission on arrival in India may, without obstacles or complications, forthwith put its hand to the plough and proceed with its task. It is essential to place at the disposal of the Committee the fruits of the expert advice of those possessing intimate experience of these subjects, if the Commission is to be enabled to form an adequate concensus of the problems with which it is to deal and let me add that both the Commission and the Government are greatly indebted to you for the assistance you are rendering by assembling here to confer and advise upon these questions.

RAISON D'ETRE.

The reason for the appointment of the Royal Commission have been very fully explained in published official papers and in public speeches made by my predecessor Lord Reading. There is good reason to be satisfied with what has been acnieved in India in recent years in connection with the improvement of agriculture both in the spheres of central research under the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments. Nevertheless I am convinced that the right moment has come for the examination of agricultural policy in its widest bearings by an independent body of real authority. A stage in agricultural development has been reached where the reaction of the problem has become so important that they deserved investigation, not only from the inside as we see them, but from the outside, and from a different line of approach.

We are on the threshold of further developments in this direction. From this point of view the time is favourable to take stock of the positon by examining and comparing the scientific and technical work carried out central and provincial agencies. By testing its utility in the light of scientific work elsewhere, and above all by considering whether development on the present lines is, by itself, sufficient to secure progressive improvement in rural conditions or whether it will require to be supplemented by other measures different in character or more comprehensive in scope.

There are other reasons why the improvement of Indian agriculture has become a matter of more than purely domestic interest. India now has a definite place in the markets of the world. Her position as a source of supply of cotton, jute, wheat, oil-seeds and other raw products is likely, in future, to be increasingly important to consumers in other parts of the world, and the expansion of the quantity and the improvement of the quality of Indian agricultural produce is a matter of serious concern in the general economic structure of the world's supply of food and clothing. The development of India's agricultural potentialities has now become essential to the maintainance of her commercial position. It is vital to her financial position and to the economic welfare of her people.

CONCERN FOR RYOT.

The most important problem of all is the welfare of the Indian agriculturist. More than 71 per cent. of the population of India are entirely dipendent for their livelihood on agriculture. The population of India, generally is rural, rather than urban. The common feature is the hamlet and the village and it is in rural life that both in the past and present India has found her most distinct medium of self-expression. The Indian agriculturist is accordingly the foundation upon which the whole economic prosperity of India rests and upon which the structure of her social and political feature must in the main be built. No system of administration could be justified which did not aim at making an improvement in his standard of life and his equipment to take a proper share in her future its first and chief concern. One of the most insistent of the questions for exploration is whether the economic condition of the peasantry has improved *pari passu* with the other great changes which have taken place in India during past years. The standard of life of the Indian peasant is the deciding factor, not only of his own rate or progress, but also of his contribution to the volume of the world's industrial demand.

SCIENCE TO AID.

We can change the position to India's advantage by calling upon science to unlock her secrets, and take the most practical steps to overcome the obstacles, which impede the lessons of scientific research from permeating the working practice of the cultivators. The difficulties by which the general improvement of agriculture in India is hedged about are so well-known to you that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon them in detail. The recurrence of cycles of deficiency in rainfall, scarcity of capital and high rates of interest, excessive fragmentation of holdings the ravages of pests and disease the absence of markets for what are profitable bye-products of and in other countries and the consequent concentration on tillage and crops and the great diversity of crops grown, combine to create a collection of problems for scientific investigation, which are not only peculiar to India, but unique in their range and complexity. It is to assist in finding the solutions of those difficult questions, so vital to the well being of the Indian agriculturist and the future of the country, that the labours of the Royal Commission will be directed.

MRS. NAIDU'S TOUR

CONGRESS PROGRAMME AND HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDA, June 2.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu commenced her tour on the 27th May on which date she went to Deoria, a sub-divisional headquarters of Gorakhpur District. A meeting was held and the audience numbered about two thousand. Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Gauri Shanker Misra who is accompanying him made speeches on the Congress programme. At Kasia the place of Lord Buddha's *nirvana*, the Tahsil Congress Conference was held the audience consisted of Chinese and Burmese Budhdhists, and about four thousand Kisans. Mrs. Naidu presided. She delivered her message of Hindu-Muslim unity and khaddar.

From Kasia, Mrs. Naidu motored down to Gorakhpur where she addresseda large meeting in the afternoon in the theosophical lodge, and in the evening received an address on behalf of the public and in reply dealt with the present political situation. The following morning she motored down to Khalilabad where she gave the people assembled a message of khaddar unity and Swaraj. Thence she went to Basti where she was taken in procession in the morning. In the afternoon, she addressed a ladies' meeting and in the evening motored to Bansi where the Congress programme was explained and special stress laid upon Hindus and Muslims looking upon India as their common mother. Thence Mrs. Naidu and the two other gentlemen returned to Basti where the following day a public meeting was held which was attended by a large number of officials.

From Basti, Mrs Naidu and party went to Basraich where she received addresses on behalf of the Municipal and District Boards and addressed meetings. At all the meetings the audience never numbered less than two thousand, at some it was more than three thousand. Mrs. Naidu has returned to Gonda. She intends visiting many important places in the moffusil.

KHARAGPUR RIOT.

CONCILIATION BOARD FORMED.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

At a meeting of 50 Hindu and 30 Muslims representatives held at the B. N. R. Indian Institute, Kharagpur, Mr. R. N. Reid, District Magistrate presiding, conciliation board consisting of six Hindus and Muslims to be presided over by a European was formed.

Mr. Mehta, explaining the Hindu point of view said that though the rais and zamindars near about Kharagpur were mostly Muslims the question of music before mosques had never yet been raised. The prohibitive movement newly started was due to the influence of outsiders.

Mr. Mazar Ali, President of the Khilafat Committee, said that according to the compromise arrived in August last, music was being stopped before the mosques, and when their honour was at stake they could not but take the law into their own hands.

It is stated that Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, accompanied by a police Court pleader, had gone to Kharagpur to represent the Muslim case.—Free Press.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

B. B. R. A. BEAT CUSTOMS.

A DISPUTED GOAL.

A disputed goal gave the B. B. R. A. the victory over the Customs on Monday on the Cooperage. There can be no doubt that the gunners were the better lot and deserved to win. The first half was unproductive the B. B. R. A. being mainly on the offensive. In the second half while taking a goal kick Lynn got the ball from Fidgett and after bouncing it a few times kicked it away. And for this he was penalised, Sneddon scoring from the "free". From a spectator's point of view there was nothing wrong in Lynn's action and the referee certainly seems to have left himself open to criticism. The game continued best although the gunners had most of the play their shooting was far too feeble to give them a chance of beating Lynn. "There was a deal of hefty kicking, C. Kelly and Lindsay easily clearing half the field. After an abortive corner the final whistle brought the match to a close.

B. B. R. A. ..... 1 goal.
Customs ..... nil.

B. B. R. A.—Banks; C. Kelly and Lindsay; Rodgers, V. Kelly and Thomas; H. Kelly, Sneddon, Long, De Burgh, E. Kelly.

Customs.—Lynn; Fidgett; Potts, Heppollette, Thornber, Wright, Cowton, Taylor, Butler and Clark.

KARACHI STREET LIGHTING

MUNICIPALITY URGED TO DISCONTINE USE OF ELECTRICITY

KARACHI, June 7.

A requisition signed by 14 councillors of the Karachi Municipality to stop electric street-lighting in addition to the disconnection of electric power in Municipal markets, halls, schools, towers and parks will come before the Municipality on the 14 instant. The Municipality pays Rs. 50,000 annually to the Electric Corporation for street lighting alone. The President of the Municipality thinks that if requisition were carried out it would create complications. A ten years' contract for street lighting, at a special rate of three annas and nine pies per unit, was approved of by the Municipality only last month. Though the contract was not yet signed by the President it was practically complete inasmuch as it was agreed to by the Corporation. Stopping street lighting may involve the Municipality in a suit for heavy damages. The rate of three annas and nine pies per unit is the special rate agreed upon after prolonged negotiations, whereas the Electric Corporation was charging private consumers at the rate of seven annas and a half per unit, which was the cause of the present boycott. It would require an initial expenditure of Rs. 60,000 to replace street electric lighting by 713 Kitson lamps, 217 petrol lamps and 20 ordinary lamps. The recurring cost of oil would be Rs. 52,000 for lamps. The President asks councillors to consider carefully the legal points and economic considerations involved by taking the proposed step of street light disconnections.—Free Press.

JAPANESE ARBITRATION BILL

ANTI-TRADE UNION LEGISLATION REPEALED

The Labour Dispute Arbitration Bill, which passed the Japanese Diet on March 25, empowers the administrative authority at the request of the party or parties concerned (or without that request if necessary) to summon an arbitration committee whenever an industrial dispute takes place in public services, such as railways, shipping, postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications, water, electricity and gas,, and whatever may be described as public services by Imperial Ordinance.

Arbitration committees are to be composed of six members chosen by the parties concerned, with three additional members having no direct interest in the dispute. An arbitration committee must complete its report within fifteen days, unless proceedings are continued by the unanimous decision of the committee, in which case the committee must report to that effect to the administrative authority.

During the fifteen days it is an offence under the Act for a strike or lock-out to take place, or for anyone to assist in a strike or lock-out. Offences are punishable by imprisonment, not exceeding three months or fines not exceeding 200 yen (£20).

The Japanese Diet has also repealed Articles 17 and 30 of the Public Peace Police Act of 1900. These Articles prohibited any one from compelling others, by violence, intimidation, or slander, to join, or to abstain from joining, an association or combination to alter conditions of and remuneration for work, or from forcing employers to discharge workers or refuse employment to them, or workers to cease work or refuse employment.

The Japanese Labour Movement has for years regarded these clauses as directed mainly against Trade Union organisation, and a strong agitation for their repeal has been carried on since the special congress of the Japanese General Federation of Labour at Tokyo last October.

ART—A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

MR. K. H. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 7.

Mr. K. H. Vakil delivered on Sunday, under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhyan Malla, a lecture on the subject of "Art--A National Responsibility" Prof. V. Pranjyape presided. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides showing selected examples of ancient and modern art painting, sculpture and architecture, from Borebodur, Orissa, Bijapur, Ahmedabad and Ajanta as well as from some of the work done at the School of Art, Bombay. He observed that so long as art remained, with those who influenced public opinion in this country, a matter purely of intellectual speculation it was futile to speak about its past, present or future. Nor was any nebulous sentimental attachment the remedy. The past was to be understood and interpreted and the present analysed and shaped for the work in the future. Speaking about the present condition he said that art had no integral place in the educational programme of the country. The defect was by no means peculiar to Government institutions. And, the existing defects in the methods of what was generally recognised as art instruction were the natural consequence of the fundamental misconception about the place of art in national reconstruction. Educational concepts and systems were, no doubt, to be revolutionised. But there were some things they could do almost immediately. They could without great difficulty establish civic centres, modest local attempts and activities, that would protect at least the priceless artistic materials from the past. Poona had, he knew, enough material to make a beginning worthy of its historic name.

Of the reactionary forces that were influencing the present and were thwarting the freee development of Indian art, the guidance from abroad which usually assumed the form of dictatorship was probably the most sinister. The claims of Indian art, the rights of Indian artists, were unassailable and indisputable. And, those who worked for the free development of Indian art, demanded them not as a concession or favour but as their inalienable interest. The workers were, he said, bound to fight everything that aroused their suspicion. Eternal vigilance, in art as in everything else, was, he said, the price of freedom. They had to watch the events particularly at New Delhi.

Prof. Pranjyape thanked the lecturer for his interesting speech and lucid explanations and observed that although Poona was until very recently apathetic towards the questions touched by the speaker it could not be at the time said to be altogether unaware of them. Poona was, he suggested, beginning to be art conscious. Poona could show some of the buildings in Indian design as a modest example and beginning of the hopeful art awakening in Maharashtra.

The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

ABUSING PROPHET OF ISLAM

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the Mohamedans of Bombay was held on the night of the 3rd instant in the Hamidia Mosque, Pydhonie Bombay to protest against the abusive writings against the Prophet of Islam by an Arya Samajist named Kalicharan in his book entitled "Vichitra Jivan" and by Dr. Ketkar in his Marathi Encyclopaedia. Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar, presided.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously—

"That this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay strongly protests against the mean and abusive language used against the sacred person of the Holy Prophet of Islam, by the Arya Samajist, Kalicharan, in his book "Vichitra Jivan", and requests the Government of India to proscribe the book and forfeit all copies of it on the ground that the publication of it has wounded the religious feelings of the Mussalmans and is sure to spread class hatred in these turbulent times."

"That this meeting also requests the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to proceed against the author, printer and publisher of the book "Vichitra Jivan" under the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code.

"That this public meetings of the Mussalmans of Bombay strongly protests against the mean and abusive language used against the sacred person of the Holy Prophet of Islam, by Dr. Shridhar Venkatesh Ketkar, M.A., Ph. D., in the "Marathi Encyclopaedia, edited by him and requests the Government of Bombay to intervene with a view to the deletion of the relevant portions of the Encyclopaedia", which have wounded the religious feelings of the Mussalmans and are sure to spread class hatred in these turbulent times."

The Regency Council of the Gwalior State has cancelled the old orders penalising, within the State limits, circulation of the "Pratap", "Kesari", and some other papers of British India.—

The report of the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1925 shows that during the year under review there was a fall in the number of disposals from 1546 in 1924 to 1215 in 1925 and an increase in pending cases from 1245 to 1406.

CONGRESS AND INDIANS OVERSEAS.

SCHEME OF WORK OF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi has prepared the following scheme of work for the Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress:—

The resolution passed by the Congress regarding the establishment of the Foreign Department runs as follows:—

"That the Indian National Congress opens a Foreign Department under it to look after the interests of Indians abroad and to carry on educative propaganda in the country regarding their position in the British Empire and Foreign countries."

It is clear from the wordings of the resolution that the Department is to be established for the benefit of Colonial Indians and it will be quite reasonable to expect that the resources of the Department will be utilised mainly in connection with activities concerning Indians overseas.

AIMS OF DEPARTMENT.

Aims and objects of the Foreign Department:—

To put the Indian National Congress in close touch with the Indian Congresses and Associations in the British Colonies and in Foreign countries.

To appoint correspondents in these places to send information regularly to the Department.

To keep the Indian Press well informed about the social, educational and political condition of Indians abroad.

To supply the Colonial Indian Press with correct information regarding the work being done for them at home in India.

To supply the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State with facts and figures on the subject so that they may put questions to and bring pressure on the Government of India to do its duty towards Indians overseas.

To collect reference books and Colonial reports, etc., with a view to form a small library which may be useful for consultation purposes.

The method of work:—

The Department will work in co-operation with other organisations, e.g., the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, Indians Overseas Association of London and the Overseas Standing Committee of the Liberal Federation, Poona.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN SETTLERS.

The programme of work for the year 1926:—

The Department will prepare a reference book on the subject of Indians overseas giving useful information about them.

The Department will ask the representative Indian Associations in the Colonies to institute enquiries into the educational condition of Indian settlers and their children and to send their reports to the Indian National Congress before November, 1926. The Department will then request the All-India Congress Committee to appoint a subcommittee to go through these reports and make recommendation on the advisability or otherwise of sending an educational commission from India to places where Indians have settled in large numbers.

The Department will conduct an enquiry into the condition of returned emigrants.

(N.B.—The enquiry was already begun on behalf of the Congress by Pandit Tota Ram Sanadhya and Mr. Sampurnanand, but it was left unfinished.)

The Department will organise an Overseas Committee of the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

The Department will try to help the cause of Indians overseas by means of educative propaganda about their condition through the Press and the platform and it will give them advice whenever necessary or possible.

In brief, the Department will spare no efforts to bring India and Greater India together for mutual benefit.

F. WARD ELECTION TO B. P. C. C

The Hon. Secretaries, F Ward Congress Committee announce that candidates who desire to stand for the election for a seat vacant on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from F Ward District Congress Committee, are requested to put in their applications to the Secretary not later than 14th June, 1926. The roll for membership will remain open till 16th June, 1926, and the election will take place at the F Ward Congress Committee's Office, Rahim Building, Poibavdi, Parel, between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. on 20th June, 1926. The F Ward Congress Office will remain open from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. except on Wednesday.

RESENTMENT AT PROPAGANDA AGAINST NIZAM

At a general meeting of the representatives of the eight importan Masem associations of Bombay a resolution expressing their resentment at the hostile attitude of a section of the Hindu leaders and pro-Hindu papers in their amazing propaganda of hate by vilifying His Exalted Highness the Nizam and his Government was passed.

UNITE & ORGANISE.

PLEA FOR CULTIVATING COURAGE.

HINDU SABHA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Babu Shyamsunder Chakravarty presiding over the Hindu Sabha Conference which held its sittings at Pabna on 4th and 5th inst. described the dangers with which the Hindus were faced at the present moment. He said that a subject nation had no religion, and cited as an instance the circumstaonces which led to the non-immersion of the Rajarajeswari images in Calcutta. Being a Non-Co-operator he did not ask, since the inception of the movement, any favour of the Government, but he made an exception in this case by seeking permission of the authorities to hold umbrellas to the deities, but that permission was even refused. The primary fault of the Hindus was, he said, that instead of relying upon themselves they craved favours from others in matters which vitally concerned them. If they were cowards, they had to depend upon the mercy of others to protect their religion their near relations and dear ones. They could not complain when they were ill-treated. Hindus did not seem to believe in their religion, whereas Mussalmans did. He could not, therefore, accuse Government of partiality, for they know that Mussalmans sincerely believed in their own religion and were ready to lay down their lives for its sake. Educated Hindus had in reality no God in their hearts and it was no wonder, therefore, that their deities could not protect themselves.

In conclusion, Mr. Chakravarty appealed to the Hindus to cultivate courage, to unite and to organise in the hour of sore need.

Resolutions were passed deprecating the desecration of images and temples, expressing regret at the callousness of Government in not rising equal to the occasion, affirming the right to conduct religious processions attended by music without interference, disapproving the Hindu-Muslim Pact as unworkable, and urging village organisation and removal of untouchability.—Free Press.

SIR CHIMANLAL AND BACK BAY.

A CONTRADICTION.

BOMBAY, June 7.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad informs the Associated Press that the statement published by the "Bombay Chronicle" this morning that he is proceeding to England to represent the Government of Bombay before the Back Back Committee is absolutely untrue and is ridiculous on the face of it.—A. P.

CAWNPORE DISTRICTCONFERENCE.

PLEA FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, June 4.

The eighth session of the District Political Conference, Cawnpur was held at Gajner on 31st May and 1st June, Pandit Arjunlal Sethi of Ajmer, presiding.

The President in his speech said that while the non-cooperation movement had awakened national consciousness its suspension was responsible for the existing inaction and inertia in the country and had also given birth to communal organizations and consequent dissensions and riots. He further said that the Congress should unreservedly declare complete independence as its goal. With an independent India, Asia would effectively challenge European imperialistic domination From an independent India he would definitely exclude imperialism, capitalism, militarism and gurudom. Dr. Murari Lall who addressed the Conference after the President laid special stress on khaddar, charkha, and Hindu-Muslim unity.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference reassembled on the 1st June and adopted resolutions strongly protesting against the action of the local Government in disallowing a resolution of the municipal board regarding the discontinuance of octroi duty on khaddar and against the action of the chairman and some members of the District Board who voted against the motion for observing Gandhi and Tilak days as holidays. Other resolutions passed at the Conference were regarding village organisation, organizing Hindustani Sewa Dal and supporting Congress candidates at the coming elections. Another resolution affirmed that the inclusion of Council entry in the Congress programme had been the cause of undesirable party spirit in the country and had given set back to real political life and recommended to the All India Congress Committee to convene a special session of the Congress to revise its programme. The last resolution emphasised the duty of spinning and weaving.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR

NATION WITHOUT A WORKLESS MAN

ASTONISHING PROSPERITY IN UNITED STATES

In a communication addressed to the "Morning Post," Dr. A. Mackenzie, of Leeds' recites some interesting experiences during a recent business visit to the United States, and gives a striking picture of that country's amazing prosperity. He writes:—

I have recently returned from a six weeks' tour in the United States. The country is exceedingly prosperous, and the boom in golf is enormous. During my visit I took in two American partners to supervise the construction of golf courses I am designing there.

On my arrival in Oklahoma one of my partners took me to see a golf course that he was constructing, and I was astonished to find that everyone of the twenty-four workmen constructing the course came up daily in his own motor-car.

Wages are two and a half to three times as much as they are in this country, and, with the exception of clothes, the cost of living is not appreciably dearer.

Meat, bread, butter, eggs, etc., are much the same price, and some things are very much cheaper, as, for example, a box of matches costs a halfpenny, petrol ninepence a gallon, and cigarettes, tobacco, railway travelling, and taxi-cabs are much cheaper.

20 MILES FOR 2½D.

In New York I was informed that it was possible to travel twenty miles on the suburban railways for five cents (about twopence halfpenny). In America you have the apparent paradox that reducing labour to a minimum creates employment. On the suburban railways there are no ticket offices, no ticket collectors, and no unnecessary officials. You put a nickel in the slot which opens a transtile, and then you can travel as long or as short a distance as you please. During my tour I tried to discover signs of unemployment and was unable to do so.

SCHOLARS' CARS.

On my arival in California I found still further evidence of great prosperity. I was escorted round California by my Western partner, Mr. Robert Hunter. Mr. Robert Hunter was at one time President of the American Social Reform Club, the representative of America on international Socialist congresses, and the author of "Poverty." He has completely changed his views owing to the absence of poverty in America and the failure of Socialism to bring prosperity to Russia.

He was extremely interesting and instructive on social and economic problems, and during our motor tour through California he pointed out the fact that at the State schools there were usually from twenty to a hundred motor-cars parked 'round these schools, and that these cars were driven by the pupils, and that in California there is no age limit for driving licences. If British pupils motored up to Board schools in their own motor-cars they would think the millennium had arrived.

On one occasion we were driving up to a golf course along a beautiful new road, and Mr. Hunter pointed out to me that on the last occasion he had driven up that road it was being constructed by a cripple of twenty years of age with the aid of a steam shovel, and that he was doing the work of 50 men, while round the corner was a two thousand dollar motor-car owned by this boy cripple.

In California it was pointed out to me that it is essential that garages be provided for one's servants' motor-cars, and at the Midwick Golf Course at Los Angeles I found that the Club were providing parking places for their caddies' motor-cars.

CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Robert Hunter attributes the unexampled prosperity of America to co-operate between Capital and Labour, instead of strife, as in this country, and to the fact that every worker attempts to give service and increased production so that he may obtain high wages, and that employers of labour keep faith with their workpeople and never cut down piece rates because their employees are earning large sums of money. He also attributes the prosperity to the fact that there is no Governmental interference with trade, and that although there is abundance of voluntary insurance there is no compulsory insurance such as Workmen's Compensation Act, Pensions, Doles, etc., which invite abuse and the squandering of the tax-payers' money.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

8TH AND 9TH SESSIONS

This year two Sessions of the International Labour Conference are being held at Geneva, the Ninth Conference following immediately after the Eighth.

The first of these Conferences opened on Wednesday, 26 May. It was an ordinary Session and was devoted to the general questions dealt with by the International Labour Organisation.

The second was to open on Monday, 7 June, and will be devoted entirely to an examination of maritime questions.

The following 56 States, Members of the International Labour Organisation, have been invited to send representatives:

Albania, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Columbia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Serb-Croats-Slovene State, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, each State is entitled to send four Representatives, who may vote individually; two of these Representatives are Government Delegates and the two other Delegates representing respectively the employers and work people of each of the Members. Each Delegate may be accompanied by two advisers for each item on the agenda of the meeting.

The Delegates and advisers representing the employers and the work people are appointed by the Governments, by agreement with the industrial organisations which are most representative of employers or work people, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

For the second Conference, a number of States have notified their intention of choosing as Delegates experts on maritime questions, and of appointing the employers' and workers' Delegates by agreement with the shipowners' and seamen's organisations.

CRIMINAL TRIBES OF BOMBAY

PURITY MISSION SOCIETY'S FIGHT

A representation has been forwarded by Mr. Jhabvala to Government on the redemption of the Mang Garudis, one of the "Criminal" tribes of Bombay, in the course of which he says:—

I am trying to organize the Mangs into a Trade Union, those only being its members who are Millhands, with the object of training them to live a better life and also of bettering their economic condition. I hope to do so only with your support and co-operation. I mean only to be your best supporter and co-operator when I am your worst, because frankest, critic. I think your urgent attention should first be drawn to the following:—

That man alone is called a "criminal" who commits a crime and not one who has the misfortune to be born of a criminal parentage. Having accepted this syllogism, I know no rason why the successive generations of the Mangs should be enrolled as "Criminal" even though they may not have committed any crime—big or small. Reckoning them all as such you have made it obligatory on them to present themselves before the Police every week to report their whereabouts. That under a free Government like the British, there should be an obligation, even upon the most innocent young child of a particular section of people to present itself before the police or as a matter of that even innocent men and women of advanced age, is an inexplicable tyrranous act. I can understand the reasonableness of a confirmed Garudi being required to undergo the above penalty for the general safety of the people, but I cannot persuade myself to your logic that even a non-criminal should be compelled to undergo the same compulsion. What virtue is there to inflict, what vice to remedy in the case of one who has lived under His Majesty's Government like a peaceful, law-abiding citizen like you and me?

The very idea that a man being non-criminal is required to pay the penalty of a criminal induces him to commit a crime under force of circumstances such as unemployment. Thus the present Government arrangement that every Mang should be required to attend the Police Thana for weekly "Hazari" needs some patient consideration and I believe alteration must be effected in the definition of the term "Mang Garudi." Though Government is protector of the larger interests of the people in general, yet it must not be forgotten that that maintenance of peace and order cannot be certainly at the cost of Government's reputation for Justice and Truth.

Secondly, Sir, you have some eighteen settlements scattered at different places, and it is alleged that you entrust the management to Christian Missionaries who do so in their turn to the lowest staff of Converts. I have highest respect for the Missionaries and their work myself, being inspired to interest myself in the welfare of the poor by the Missionaries in whose environments Inbred up. But the Missionaries serve with a selfish end in view, namely conversion of the fallen masses.

Though no compulsion is exercised, yet the very influence or surroundings carries a moral pressure upon those that settle in different centre under the supervision of these Converts. I do not want to urge that teaching any religion is bad or as a matter of that even teaching of Christiain Religion is bad; but I cannot reasonably understand why a people entrusted to your care by Government regulation should not follow that particular creed which is created by the force of surroundings. The general opinion among the men is that you create a settlement with the object of forcing them into Christianity under the protection of the Government regulation.

This idea can best be got rid of by your keeping open to the men to pursue any independent belief they wish. Their moral education can with safety be handled without interfering with their religious prejudices.

RUSSIA WANTS A UNITED FRONT.

CLOSER UNION OF STATE AND CO-OPERATION.

The managing board of the great Russian co-operative organisation, Centrosoyus, have met the All-Union Economic Council of the Soviet Government, and after mutual consideration of measures to be taken for the elimination of private trade, addressed a circular to all syndicates, trusts, and the consuming co-operative organisations.

The circular runs as follows:—

"The ever-broadening and greater complexity of the tasks of economic construction, brings us face to face with one of the most important problems of our economic policy—that of the establishment of close contact between our State Socialist industry and the broad masses of the co-operated workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R.

"It is our task to bring about in the near future a condition in which State industry, which is the vanguard of our national economy, should establish through the co-operative system a direct alliance with the broad layers of workers and peasant consumers.

"This can be accomplished only by means of close relationship between State industry and the co-operatives.'"

"It requires a thorough understanding on the part of the leaders of our economic and co-operative organs of the importance of the establishment of a united front between them, in order to bring about a planned economic construction and to gain control over the elemental market relations.

"Nevertheless, by means of our State industry and the co-operatives we have achieved during the last year considerable success in the sphere of organised delivery of industrial products directly to the consumers. These first successes we must intensify and extend.

"We must make it clear that up to the present it was impossible for the co-operative and State trade to acquire full control of the commodity turnover. The spontaneity of the private economic market relations is a serious obstacle to its realisation. The power of the market spontaneity very often interferes with our planning, which is directed towards the normalisation of commodity circulation, and the fulfilment of our basic task: to "sell to the consumer as cheaply as possible."

"All this brings us to the necessity of establishing of "close contact and co-ordination of work of the co-operatives and State industry" with the purpose of schemed out reaction to the market and more successful struggle against spontaneity.

"The presidium of the All-Union Economic Council and the managing board of the Centrosoyus have formed a parity commission, whose fundamental task it is to settle all conflicts, disputes, and misunderstandings between the industrial organs and the co-operatives in their trading relations.

"The managing board of the Centrosoyus and the presidium of the All-Union Economic Council consider it necessary that the industrial and co-operative organisations involved should supply the parity commission with information concerning the market conditions; the movement of prices in the co-operatives, State, and private enterprises, the extent to which surcharges are added on to the wholesale prices; and all other materials which may help in the settlement of disputes. The co-operative organs should transmit their information through the Centrosoyus, and the industrial organs through the trading commission of the All-Union Economic Council of the U.S.S.R."

BOMBAY RAILWAY WORKMEN'S ORGANIZATION

The Railway Workshops of Matunga are well organized and have a strong Union of the men. Four years ago a union of the workmen had been formed at Parel and it was managed by Messrs. Ginwala and Jhabvala with Mr. Baptista as president. Thereafter the men once took it into their heads to burn off a part of the workshop owing to certain differences with the employers and the Union fell in a sad way. Latterly it has been realised by the workers at Parel that absence of a strong combination among them has created very bad conditions of service for them. Some of them recently met Mr. Jhabvala and requested him once again to set right their organization. On Monday the 31st ultimo a meeting of these workmen was held under the presidency of Mr. Ginwala, who in a long address dwelt on their past and present conditions and persuaded them to combine into a union. Mr. Jhabvala also exhorted the men to strengthen their Union. After some of the workmen had exhorted their fellow-employers to join the Central Matunga Union, about 500 membership-forms were taken away by the workmen present to become members. Another meeting of the same employees will be held on the 10th instant.

A WORLD-WIDE COAL ENQUIRY.

Amount of data in connection with the world-wide coali inquiry of the International Labour Office has already been received from the various countries which was presented to the committee of six appointed to study the question, at the meeting at Geneva recently. The committee members are: For the governments, Mr. Betterton (England) and Mr. Sokal (Poland); for the employers' organizations, Mr. Lithgow (England) and M. Pinot (France); for the workers' organizations, M. Jouhaux (France) and Mr. Poulton (England).

PORTENT OF A PEACE LETTER.

The following letter, which was sent to the Prime Minister on May 11, the day before the termination of the strike, indicates how solidly the educated opinion of the country was ranged against the fight-to-a-finish formula which was so popular with a certain section of the supporters of the Government:—

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, respectfully urge the Government to re-start negotiations immediately on the lines suggested by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Christian Churches in their public appeal.—We remain, Sir, Your obedient servants, J. B. Hobman (Editor of the "Westminster Gazette), Stuart Hodgson (Editor of the "Daily News)," Ernest A. Perris (Editor of the "Daily Chronicle),, G. P. Gooch (Editor of the "Contemporary Review") Clifford Sharp (Editor of the "New Statesman"), H. D. Henderson (Editor of "The Nation,") Desmond MacCarthy (Literary Editor of the "New Statesman"), Augustine Birrell, Arnold Bennett, J. St. Loe Strachey, Lytton Strachey, Stephen Gwynn, E. M. Forster, Rose Macaulay, Roger Fry, Laurence Binyon, Stephen Graham."—"Labour Press Service."

LABOUR INSURANCE

AMERICAN UNION'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

After Labour banking comes Labour insurance companies. American Trade Unions are actively engaged, under the leadership of Mr. Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labour, in organising a Labour life insurance company, which will carry on industrial insurance among the organised workers.

More than half the capital required by the new company has already been subscribed by Trade Unions. Mr. Woll is president of the company.

WHERE CONSUMERS CONTROL

GREAT FRENCH SCHEMES.

A vast project having as its purpose the control of the forces of the river Rhone, France, from its source in Switzerland to the sea, is under way.

Neither the Government nor a capitalist corporation is in charge of the development. A special society has been organised, having as its members the consumers of electricity, the State, the provinces, the cities, the chambers of commerce, and the industries. Dividends are to be strictly limited, and profits tabooed. Control is entirely in the hands of the users of the power generated, who are also the shareholders.

A similar organisation is developing the potash mines of Alsace; and another is manufacturing synthetic ammonia in Toulouse. Again, the financing and control is the hands of the consumers of these products, that is, the local governments, the provinces, and the agricultural syndicates, each of whom appoints representatives to sit on the governing body. No profits are permitted, and the interest on capital is strictly limited to the current minimum rate.

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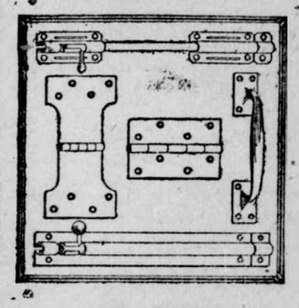

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MR. CHAUDHARY'S TRIAL

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, June 4.

Further hearing of the case against Mr. Ramnarayan Chaudhary, editor, "Farun Rajasthan" of Ajmer under Section 177 Jaipur Penal Code for disobedience of externment orders was resumed in the City Magistrate's Court, Jaipur on the 2nd instant, when the arguments were heard. The Magistrate then reserved judgment and fixed the case for the 12th June.

MR. CHAUDHARY'S DEFENCE.

The following is a summary of Mr. Chaudhary's arguments:—

Section 188 I. P. C. or 177 J. P. C. under which I am being prosecuted requires four things to be proved, namely, (a) that the order alleged to have been disobeyed was promulgated by a lawfully empowered public servant; (b) that the order was directed to the accused; (c) that the order was disobeyed by the accused; and (d) that such disobedience on the part of the accused caused on was likely to cause either obstruction, annoyance, injury or harm to lawfully employed persons or danger to human life, health, riot or affray. The law further requires that if obedience to such an order is sought to be exacted, the validity of the order should also be proved.

The prosecution have failed to prove all the essentials of the offence as required by law to be proved. No order promulgated by a lawfully empowered public servant has been proved nor has it been established that I disobeyed a lawful order. Similarly it has not been shown by evidence that such disobedience on my part caused or was likely to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury etc. on the one hand, or danger to human life and health or riot or affray on the other. There is, thus, no case against me and the complaint of the prosecution deserves to be dismissed.

In this connection I am not unaware of the difficulties in which a court of law trying such cases as this finds itself landed. But I would beg to remind the court that the authority of a judicial tribunal transcends all executive authority and no consideration other than that of meting out justice, impartial and unalloyed, should weigh with the court. Nor is the fact that immense odds are ranged against me to be ignored. Let, therefore, courage be taken by both hands and a verdict go out that may neither smack of fear nor of favour. I would even go a step further and appeal to the court to look to the future. With the material in its possession, no one is better qualified than this court to pass a correct judgment as to whether or not the order should stand in the future. The opinion of this court, if it is imparted, must naturally carry unusual weight with the administration. I trust that opinion will be forthcoming.

A WORD TO THE AUTHORITIES.

To the authorities I would say, humbly if you like, that I have obeyed your orders, however unjust I might feel them to be, for full fifteen months and have thus given ample proof of my law abiding disposition. I have assured you more than once and I repeat the assurance that nothing could be further from my mind then stir up trouble likely to menace the public peace either in the past or in the future. In fact all that I did at Sikar was to go in the role of a peacemaker on the invitation of both the parties and to show the aggrieved party the only legitimate path of seeking redress with Jaipur when it was denied by Sikar. It was a help which it is not only the constitutional right but also the human duty of an educated citizen to render to his less fortunate fellow-brethren and as such ought to be welcomed by the authorities. I have already suffered fifteen months of exile and three weeks of imprisonment in the perfect knowledge of my innocence. That ought to be deemed by those in power to be sufficient to move their sense of justice and proportion in prestige, I would not even grudge a little further suffering if that is unavoidable to bring home to them my innocence. But ater that let not the order disfigure the fair face of Jaipur and let not the impression go out both within and without the rpecincts of Jaipur that a period which ought to have been embellished by greater freedom and happiness was marred by a curtailment of both within and without the precincts of no better place for patriotic Jaipurians than the prison house or banishment.

ALIGARH WELCOMES RULER OF BHOPAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, June 5.

Mr. Sajjad Hyder, Registrar, Aligarh University tendered felicitation and greetings on behalf of the Muslim University to Her Highness the Chancellor and His Highness Nawab Hamidullah Khan, Ruler of Bhopal, at Ballard Pier. His Highness expressed appreciation on arrival at Bhopal.

Their Highness were welcomed by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Pro-Vice Chancellor and other representatives of the University at Bhopal.

The Sradh ceremony of Chandrakanta Dey, one of the 2 Bengalee youth, who lost their lives facing a Muslim mob in Machu Bazar during the last Calcutta Riots was performed by his mother at Kali's temple, Kalighat on Monday morning.

On Sunday evening a largely attended meeting of Hindus was held at Calcutta in the temple compound under the presidentship of Mr. B. Chakravarty. The President, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Surendra Nata Sen and several other speakers characterised Dey and Sur as martyrs who had sacrificed their lives to protect the homes and hearts of their peaceful neighbours against mob aggression.

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The decision of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., will be final and legally binding in all matters connected with the competition and no correspondence will be entered into with any competitor.

The result will be published in this paper in July next. Competitors not desiring to have their names published need not compete. Each such essay will become the absolute property of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., and they will have the sole right to publish or otherwise make use of any such essay of any successful or unsuccessful competitor at any time without any remuneration.

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PROPOSED MUNICIPAL JOURNAL.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

With reference to the Corporation resolution asking the Municipal Commissioner to make a full report the question of starting a Municipal journal, he reports as under:

I have received various offers to publish, edit or contract for the advertisement rights of the Municipal magazine to be published and have actually received one or two orders for copies and several offers of advertisements to be inserted in the magazine. In the interim also an enterprising local paper, the "Jam-e-Jamshed," has published in Gujarathi a series of illustrated articles on the activities of the Municipality demonstrating thereby that it is possible to discover enough of interest in these ordinary activities to justify placing them in a readable form before the public. I have also received a communication from the Associated Publicity Company of 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, who claim to be responsible for the issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" with the approval of the Calcutta Corporation, offering to publish a "Bombay Municipal Gazette" of not less than 40 pages with a minimum circulation of 2,000 copies to be distributed and sent free without any cost to the Corporation on the understanding that they be given the sole advertising rights for all advertisements accepted for the proposed "Bombay Municipal Gazette" for a period of 5 years. An inspection of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" referred to, will show that it is an exceedingly unattractive publication from the ordinary citizen's point of view, being printed badly and covered with advertisements on all pages in the most inappropriate places. I cannot believe that such a publication stimulates any real interest in Municipal activities although it may be financially self-supporting as an advertising medium. As a contrast to the Calcutta publication, I forward a copy of the "Municipal Record," the official organ of the Auckland City Corporation, New Zealand. It will be seen that it is excellently printed and illustrated, is distributed free and contains no advertisements whatever. Mr. E. G. Pearson, of "The Times of India," has been good enough to discuss the question with me at length, and I agree with him that there are two ways of obtaining the necessary publicity, viz., (1) by means of a separate monthly publication, or (2) a special supplement appearing at intervals in one or more of the local newspapers. Mr. Pearson suggests that a monthly periodical of about the same size as the Auckland paper but containing about 12 pages only, all well illustrated should be printed and distributed together with the local copies of the daily edition of "The Times of India," i.e., to the extent of about 14,000 copies at the cost of approximately Rs. 1,200 per issue. Assuming that this were done monthly, the cost would be about Rs. 15,000 per year. As a alternative, he suggests Rs. 500 plus the cost of blocks for a whole page in "The Times of India" to be devoted to Municipal matters. I have no doubt that the management of other local papers would undertake similar responsibilities and would probably be prepared to do so at a less cost than "The Times of India." There would of course be no objection to the invitation of competitive offers but in my opinion it is absolutely necessary to insist that if a separate publication is to be issued purporting to be the official publication of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it should be got up in first class style and be free from advertisements. I do not think that it would be satisfactory for the Municipality itself to be responsible for the editing and printing of such a Journal. To produce first class results it would be necessary, in such a case, to engage a staff of various kinds which would have to be paid salaries entirely disproportionate to the work involved. It is for the Corporation to decide whether they consider the object to be attained worth a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year or not. I think it will be necessary for the publication to be in English in any case, if it is to make any sort of universal appeal. It would be possible of course to reduce the cost by restricting the publication to three monthly periods but the interest evoked would undoubtedly be lessened by the adoption of this course as the magazine would often deal with incidents which had become very ancient history to the knowledge of its readers. As an experiment, however, I have asked the Heads of certain Departments to put up brief reports dealing with their activities during the last three months. On the whole, I am disposed to recommend that offers for the publication and distribution of a monthly Municipal magazine on the lines suggested by Mr. Pearson should be invited from local newspapers considered competent to do the work in a first class manner any I think that the yearly expenditure of a sum of Rs. 15,000 in this manner would be amply repaid by the educative effect of the publication."

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